



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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CONTENTS: Vol. LXXVII., No. 23 (Series No. 1610).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Australasian News | 36 | General Medical Council | 43 |
| Bankruptcy Report..... | 39 | Information Department | 46 |
| Births | 40 | Irish News | 35 |
| Business Changes | 44 | Legal Reports | 38 |
| Cape News | 37 | New Companies and Com- | |
| Colonial and Foreign | | pany News | 39 |
| News | 37 | Observations and Reflec- | |
| Correspondence | 62 | tions | 47 |
| Deaths | 40 | Parliamentary Candidates | 53 |
| Deed of Arrangement ... | 39 | Patent Specifications | 45 |
| Editorial Articles: | | Personalities | 41 |
| Quackery | 48 | Pharmaceutical Society of | |
| Cascara Sagrada | 49 | Great Britain: | |
| Antiseptic Value of Es- | | North British Branch ... | 42 |
| sential Oils | 50 | Poisonings | 54 |
| Progress in Pharma- | | Scientific Progress | 46 |
| cology | 50 | Scots News | 35 |
| Notes | 51 | Trade-marks Applied For | 45 |
| English and Welsh News | 34 | Trade Notes | 41 |
| Festivities | 56 | Trade Report | 58 |
| French News | 36 | Westminster Wisdom | 53 |
| Gazette | 39 | Winter Session | 54 |

In the Coloured Supplement.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Apothecaries Hall Ex- | | Coming Events | xxxiv |
| amination | xxxv | Minor Experiences | xxxv |
| Books, New | xxxvi | Varieties | xxxiv |
| Chemists' Windows | xxxvi | | |

MANY firms connected with the drug and allied trades produce very attractive advertising-matter for direct distribution to their customers. In the course of the

YOUR OWN year we handle fine examples of business-bringing circulars, price-lists, etc., all interesting to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The next opportunity for distributing such circulars, etc., in the form of insets is in the Winter Number of THE CHEMIST

CIRCULARS AND DRUGGIST, to be published on January 28, 1911. The Publisher will be pleased to give quotations and advice if advertisers will send specimens and details to 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LAST week we sent large consignments of our 1911 *Diary* to subscribers in Australasia. This week we are despatching copies to subscribers in South Africa, India, Burmah, Siam, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, the **"C. & D. DIARY, 1911."** Malay Archipelago, China, and Japan. In every case the *Diarists* are postage-paid to destination, and business-men should get their copies in time to begin to use them on January 1, 1911.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

What Calcutta chemist sent the cablegram mentioned on p. 51?

Dr. J. C. McWalter makes an interesting observation as to covering the odour and taste of copaiba (p. 62).

There appears to be no reason why citronella oil should not be sold on a geraniol-standard. See the comments on p. 52.

Opsonins and the opsonic index were the chief topics of Dr. Ian Stewart's address to the North British Branch. It is epitomised on p. 42.

The antiseptic properties of essential oils are much greater than has been supposed to be the case. See the note on Dr. Martindale's research, p. 50.

A Bill has been introduced into the German Reichstag to control the practice of medicine by others than doctors, and to further restrict the sale of secret remedies (p. 48).

In an article entitled "Progress in Pharmacology" we deal with recent observations on organic bromides and iodides, organic arsenic compounds, chrysarobin, digitalis, and lactic-acid bacilli (p. 50).

A lady, who has recently passed the assistants' examination of the Apothecaries' Society, writes brightly of her experience in the Coloured Supplement. A chemist candidate also tells how he got on at Bloomsbury Square.

"Xrayser II." is indignant about the report on unqualified medical practice. He considers it to be merely an attack by doctors on chemists and others, and urges chemists to protect themselves (p. 47). Correspondents take the same view (p. 62).

Milk of sulphur of the old type has been proved by Professor Wild to be better medicinally than sulphur. præcip. B.P. "Xrayser II." recalls in this connection the prosecution of chemists years ago for sale of the former, and suggests that the B.P. synonym should be removed from the next edition (p. 47).

The Week's News.

Note the remarks *re* delivery of goods by railway companies on p. 57.

The new Poison Schedule proposed for Fiji (like our 1908 one) is on p. 36.

Mr. Rymer Young made a bitter attack on the Shops (No. 2) Bill at Sheffield (p. 57).

For selling a cough-ball for horses, a Brightlingsea drug-dealer has been fined 5*l.* under the Pharmacy Act (p. 38).

A Dublin firm of wholesale druggists is being sued by a railway company for not declaring methylated spirit and other liquids, which the company regard as explosives (p. 36).

A portrait and brief biography of Mr. Elmitt, President of the Derby Chemists' Association, preface the reports of numerous meetings, at some of which practical topics were discussed (p. 54).

Particulars of the proposed Anæsthetics Bill are given on p. 53, as well as other Parliamentary news, including a list of candidates who are seeking election. They include three pharmacists—Mr. Marshall Freeman, Mr. Glyn-Jones, and Mr. Winfrey—besides doctors and chemical-manufacturers.

The General Medical Council's autumn session concluded last Saturday. The penal cases were unusually interesting, and the Duke of Manchester appeared as a witness in one of them. The other leading topics were the B.P. and an attempt to exclude certain second-class Preliminary examinations (p. 43).

Trade and Market Matters.

The cascara-sagrada market is reviewed editorially. Considerable more interest has been shown in the drug in the U.S.A. recently, and the opinion is that dearer rates may prevail early next year (p. 49).

Buyers, as a rule, are now restricting their purchases, and the week, so far as price-movements are concerned, is uninteresting. Products on a higher plane include eserine, Calabar-beans, fine cinnamon, ergot, sandal-wood oil, and foreign tartaric acid and lemon oil. Castor oil, guinea-grains, simaruba, turmeric, and Japan wax all show an improving tendency. A small drug-auction limited to first-hand supplies was held to-day (p. 58).

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

A proclamation determining new designs for gold and bronze coins was gazetted on November 29.

Large extensions are to be made to the works of Messrs. H. N. Morris & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Mill Street, West Gorton, Manchester.

The plate-glass window smashed at Chatham by a motor-car set in motion by a boy was at Messrs. H. Cook & Co.'s High Street pharmacy (*C. & D.*, November 26, p. 780).

Mr. Edmund W. Tutt (of G. & A. Clark, nurserymen and florists, South Bank Nursery) has been granted a poison-licence by the Margate Town Council until December 31.

The committee of the Junior Pharmacy Ball have sent their usual donation of ten guineas, by Mr. J. E. Southon, the Hon. Secretary, to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. The next ball (the thirtieth annual) will be held on February 22, 1911.

The Mayor of Hackney has issued an appeal for his fund in memory of the late Mr. H. W. C. Cox, the x-ray investigator. It is desired to collect a sum not exceeding 15*l.* for a tablet and 150*l.* to be placed in trust to enable his sons to follow the scientific career which their father wished them to pursue.

A page named Thomas Davies (18) died suddenly in the pharmacy of Mr. D. Ellis, chemist and druggist, 61 Loscoe Road, Carrington, Notts, on November 23. A coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, which showed that death was due to the exertion of hurrying acting on a diseased heart.

At an Aylesbury inquest it was stated that Matthew Aldridge, fishmonger, drank a bottleful of cough-mixture labelled "Poison" in two hours during an attempt to cure a bad cold. Aldridge was found dead in bed next morning; but medical evidence showed that death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has intimated his willingness to accept the position of President of the appeal committee for new chemical laboratories at University College, London, and he has issued an appeal. The fund has now reached well over 10,000*l.*, and an effort is being made to raise at least 25,000*l.* required to purchase the site in Gower Place, W.C., before December 25, when the option on it expires.

The Board of Customs and Excise have issued a memorandum announcing that the Board, after consultation with the Board of Inland Revenue, have agreed to certain concessions in regard to the return of particulars on Form L.L.—1 required for the purpose of ascertaining annual licence value under the provisions of Section 44 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. The matter refers particularly to "tied" and "free" houses.

At a meeting of the Faversham (Kent) Rural District Council on November 23, Mr. E. Jenkins, chemist and druggist, protested against diphtheria antitoxin to the amount of 3*l.* being obtained from a Canterbury chemist when it could be obtained as cheaply in Faversham. The Medical Officer said the reason he got antitoxin from Canterbury was that he ordered it in the usual way with the drug-supplies. The Council decided to leave future purchases in the hands of the medical officer.

London Chemists' Golf Club.

Two important autumn fixtures, in which thirty-six members competed, were played off recently. In the final for the cup presented by the President (Mr. C. A. Hill), Mr. T. W. Theakston (12) beat Mr. J. G. Duncan (7) by 4 and 3. An exciting match in the final for Vice-President Briggs's prize resulted in a drawn game after two matches had been played. By mutual arrangement the prize is to be divided between the well-matched golfers Messrs. F. Cooper (10) and J. G. Duncan (7), both of whom hail from Musselburgh.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

At a Court of Assistants of the Spectacle-makers' Company Colonel the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.A., was re-elected Master for the ensuing year. He will be supported by Lord Devonport as Upper Warden and Mr. B. S. Faudel-Phillips (son of Past Master Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.J.E.) as Renter Warden. The Rev. J. Henry Smith, B.A., was reappointed Chaplain, and Colonel T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., was chosen as Clerk for the forty-fourth time. A donation of 2*l.* 2*s.* each was voted to the Royal London and Royal Eye Hospitals. A long letter on optical matters from Mr. Lionel Laurence was referred to the Right Hon. Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., Chairman of Examiners, for his decision, and, if desirable, action thereon.

Analysts' Reports.

The Merioneth county analyst reports that one sample each of tincture of opium and compound spirit of ammonia were analysed during the past quarter and that both were genuine.

The Middlesex county analyst examined the following informal samples during the past quarter: Cinnamon 22, camphorated oil 2, compound liquorice-powder 2, eucalyptus oil 1, white-precipitate ointment 1, paregoric 1, Seidlitz powder 1, and bicarbonate of soda 1. All were genuine except the white-precipitate ointment, which consisted of zinc ointment, and a sample of Seidlitz powder deficient in tartaric acid. One sample each of cinnamon and white-precipitate ointment were taken in a formal manner, and the latter was found to consist of zinc ointment.

Contracts.

The Orsett (Essex) District Education Committee.—Mr. J. C. Mitchell, Ph.C., Grays, for a year's supply of extract of malt and cod-liver oil to be given to school-children in the district under orders from the medical inspector.

London County Council.—The Stores and Contracts Committee of the London County Council have accepted the following tenders for chemical and physical apparatus: The Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 20*l.*; Brown & Son, 145*l.*; Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., 551*l.*; John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., 363*l.*; Perken, Son & Co., Ltd., 27*l.*; T. A. Reynolds & Co., 10*l.*; Townson & Mercer, 206*l.*; West London Scientific Apparatus Co., Ltd., 108*l.*

Birmingham Notes.

Horlick's malted food-preparations are being served like Bovril in local restaurants and dairies.

Mr. Wharton, a well-known King's Heath chemist, has secured a valuable post as analyst to a mint in China.

Mr. G. D. Elsdon, B.Sc., who has been appointed assistant analyst at the Council House under Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., is a former pupil of Mr. F. H. Alcock, Ph.C., F.I.C.

The Priestley statue facing the Council House in Victoria Square is to be removed, along with another one, to Chamberlain Square, in order to make room for a memorial of King Edward VII.

Pharmacists will be interested to know that the new Birmingham Stipendiary Magistrate is the Hon. B. S. Foster, only son of Lord Ilkeston, who previously to his recent elevation to the peerage was better known as Sir Walter B. Foster, formerly a successful Birmingham physician and a great friend to pharmacy.

Mr. W. B. Featherstone, who for twenty-six years was manager of the pharmaceutical laboratories of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, was on Saturday last knocked down by a motor-car while crossing the road in Hill Street from his son's shop. He was severely injured about the head and was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

There was an excellent gathering at the afternoon meeting of the local Pharmaceutical Association on Wednesday, the audience being thoroughly representative and including many who had not attended for some time. The speakers, Messrs. Neathercoat, Gibson, and Woolcock, acquitted themselves uncommonly well, and vigorous and at times heated discussion ensued. It is mooted that a deputation is to go to London to meet the Pharmaceutical Society's newly formed organising committee to show them what Birmingham wants to see done.

Laneashire Notes.

With the advent of November fogs and severe weather business has become more brisk, the demand for linseed meal and hot-water bottles showing the seriousness of many illnesses.

Mr. Pryson Jones, Park Road, and Mr. Ashcroft, Aigburth Road, Liverpool, have recently had the windows of their pharmacies modernised. "They look very well," says a *C. & D.* correspondent.

At the Salford Police-court on November 28, Joseph Wardle, chemist's assistant, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for robbing his employer, Mr. Henry Tinker, chemist, Bolton Road, Pendleton.

Considerable surprise has been occasioned by the news that Mr. Frederick Lawson, B.Sc., Ph.C., for many years with Mr. Clayton at the Northern College of Pharmacy, Manchester, has severed his connection with the school. It is understood that Mr. Lawson is to commence business, not as a teacher, but in a pharmacy, on his own account.

Mr. J. Woodruff Walton, chemist, Higher Broughton, and Mr. Harrington, chemist, Ashton New Road, will display the elections' results by means of lantern-screens, as on previous occasions. Advertisements and slides of a humorous nature are displayed to the great crowds which collect during the intervals between the arrival of results. Some of Mr. Walton's slides last year were so humorous that many termed them "Witty Watty Walton's," but the latter is a well-known Northern comedian.

In the Courts.

At Wokingham on November 22, Wm. John Peacock, storekeeper, employed by Messrs. Timothy & Sandwith, chemists, Bracknell, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing goods valued at 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* from his employers. As Mr. Wm. Henry Sandwith, Ph.C., gave accused a good character and offered to reinstate him, the Bench placed defendant under probation for six months.

At Harrogate on November 23, Henry Watson, drug-salesman, in the employ of Taylor's Drug-stores at Harrogate, was charged with embezzling money on three specific occasions. The Magistrates refused to treat the defendant as a first offender, as it was stated that the defalcations extended over a considerable period, and accused was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Football.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson F.C. *v.* Columbia Argyle.—A stern encounter between these two teams at Millfields on November 20 resulted in Baiss retiring defeated by three goals to one. Noble scored the losers' only goal.

Parke, Davis & Co. *v.* Hounslow.—At Hounslow Heath on November 26. The Hounslow players proved to be much the heavier team, and, showing good combination, they won by ten goals to *nil*. Both the teams were entertained to tea, after which the employés of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. held a social and dance in the club-room, where they provided a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League.—London *v.* Square.—This fixture, played at Boston Park on November 26, attracted a large number of enthusiastic spectators. During the first half of the game both teams showed excellent form, and as a result of some good play the Londoners scored the first goal. The Square equalised a few minutes later, but Harvey gave the lead to London before half time. On changing ends the London forwards exhibited brilliant form, and added four more goals to the Square's one. The final result was—London, 6 goals; Square, 2 goals.—Another match, Westminster *v.* South of England, was played at Perivale. The Westminster team scored first through Diamond, but the South pressed keenly after this reverse, and equalised before the interval. During the second half Hemmingway and Hosking added two more goals for Westminster, who thus ran out winners by three goals to one.

BRITISH ARSENIC.—The production of arsenic in the United Kingdom during 1909 amounted to 2,880 tons, valued at 28,187*l.*, as against 1,936 tons, valued at 19,190*l.*, in 1908.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

The smoking-concerts held in Belfast and Dublin last week under the auspices of the Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association are reported under "Festivities" in this issue.

Mr. J. C. O'Farrell, L.P.S.I., Dublin, and Mr. G. Wilson, L.P.S.I., Belfast, have passed the third Professional examination of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland.

Mr. J. W. Hatch, who has been for the past eight years with Messrs. Grattan & Co., Ltd., Corn Market, Belfast, leaves shortly to take up an appointment with Messrs. Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Ltd.

Sir Thomas W. Robinson, M.P.S.I., of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin, has been chosen by the Unionist Party as a candidate for the East Ward of the Kingstown Urban Council next January.

The Belfast Citizens' Association has unanimously adopted Mr. Wm. McMullan, of Thos. McMullan & Co., chemists and druggists, Victoria Street, as candidate for the Windsor Ward at the approaching City Council elections.

Mr. C. Mannin, L.P.S.I., 2, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, has had to leave his premises, which have been a pharmacy for fifty-five years. The Senate of Dublin University own the site, and have let it to the Commissioners of Police.

Messrs. Hoyte & Son, pharmacists, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, have erected a turret-clock on the outside of their premises which adds greatly to the appearance of the thoroughfare. The interior of the establishment has been remodelled and modernised.

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

From North to East.

Mr. A. C. Hinrichs, who has represented Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. in the North of Scotland during the past four years, sailed for Bombay on Friday, November 25. He has received a position in the Bombay branch of the firm, where he should be as popular and successful as he has been in Scotland. Mr. Hinrichs is a Minor man of exceptional versatility, and he has been a prominent figure in many pharmaceutical social gatherings.

A Counter Action.

We have on several occasions reported hearings of the action by Mr. Edward Gordon, chemist, Kelty, against Dr. D. F. Sanjana, Kelty, for slander and damages. At the Dunfermline Sheriff Court on November 28, Sheriff Shennan closed the record in a similar action by Dr. Sanjana against Mr. Gordon, who seeks 500*l.* damages. The facts have been already reported in the *C. & D.*; and in the record of 500*l.* being sought for alleged slander, Dr. Sanjana avers that Mr. Gordon made statements to various parties to the effect that he supplied impure drugs, that he was a black-leg, that he was chased out of Wales, etc. Defender denies having slandered pursuer or having made the statements alleged.

THE exports of beeswax from Portuguese Guinea during 1909 amounted to 205,000 lb. (2,106*l.*), and of copal 21,500 lb. was exported, valued at 582*l.*

CHANGING COLOURS.—Much amusement was caused by an election comedy at Derby. Sir Jesse Boot about a fortnight ago paid a deposit pending the completion of the purchase of two shops. In the meantime they were let by the vendor for electioneering purposes and blazoned over with the Conservative colours. Sir Jesse, so the story runs, at once sent his solicitor to complete the purchase, and Liberal posters now adorn the establishment.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF 1920.—A delegation of senators, headed by M. Peytral, the ex-Minister, who was formerly a wholesale druggist at Marseilles, waited on M. Dupuy, the French Minister of Commerce, a few days ago with regard to the proposed Paris International Exhibition of 1920. M. Dupuy stated that the Government hope to take a decision on the matter shortly.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—At this week's meeting Lord Avebury was elected as a corresponding member for the section of anatomy and zoology, in place of Sir E. Ray Lankester, who has been elected an associate member. It was announced that the Academy has received the sum of 100,000f. (4,000l.), which the late M. Henri Becquerel bequeathed last year for the purpose of giving prizes as a means of encouraging researches in radio-activity.

L'AFFAIRE DE VAUGIRARD.—The action for divorce which Mme. Parat, the wife of the now notorious pharmacien of the Rue de Vaugirard, has brought against her husband, was tried by a Paris Court a few days ago. The details of the matrimonial discord which prevailed between the parties have already been referred to in the *C. & D.*, and they formed the basis of the plaintiff's case as they led to the pharmacien's arrest. The Court heard lengthy pleadings on both sides, and finally decided to postpone judgment for a week.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.—A rather curious prosecution under the Law of Germinal is reported from Algeria. A medical man resided at Bodj-Bou-Arerridj, where a pharmacist also lives, but the former's practice extended as far as M'Sila. The latter village being 53 kilometres from the pharmacy, the doctor supplied medicaments there to his patients. He was prosecuted by the pharmacist and fined 20l. But he carried the case before the Sétif Court of Appeal, which reversed the judgment and acquitted the doctor. The question is evidently a delicate one; but the relative proximity of villages and pharmacies in France renders the precedent less dangerous so far as French pharmacists are concerned. The case turned, of course, on the fact that the French law protects the pharmacist in the matter of the sale and dispensing of medicines. No physician may supply such within a reasonable radius of a pharmacy.

A SUGGESTION TO "COMBINE."—A new publication, the "Médecin-Pharmacien," publishes an article signed by "Dr. du Ray" urging the necessity of allowing the simultaneous exercise of medicine and pharmacy in France. Briefly stated, the argument is (1) that the great pre-occupation of the legislator and the public should be the cure of the patient; (2) that the doctor who diagnoses is the most suitable person to "bring the medicaments, often urgent, of which the preparation, choice, dosage, and application need to be known to the practitioner to assure their entire efficacy. At present no pharmacist prepares his own products. He buys them of druggists and sells like a simple grocer," etc. It seems regrettable that the writer has not had some personal experience of the "large profits" on the ready prepared goods to which he alludes. Experience keeps a dear school, but most people will learn in no other.

THE SUCCESS OF BALZAC'S "CÉSAR BIROTTEAU" on the stage, referred to in the *C. & D.* of October 22, has induced M. G. Lenôtre, the eminent historian, to search for the original of the character. He informs us that the two perfumers who figure in Balzac's "Scènes de la Vie Politique" (Ragon and Birotteau) were both drawn from Antoine Caron, a Parisian tradesman, whose shop in the Rue du Four was the most fashionable and best stocked with perfumes and essential oils of all the establishments of the Quartier de l'Abbaye in the days of Louis XVI. A large painting in the first-floor windows served as a sign—"La Reine des Fleurs." It was a rendezvous for royalty before the revolution and under the Empire. An "apothecary" was supposed to have had something to do with the substitution of a little lad for the real Louis XVII., prisoner at the Tour du Temple. It is possible that this "apothecary" was Caron, who died in 1831.

Australasian News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of eight Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand.

Fiji.

POISONS ORDINANCE.—The Fijian Amending Poisons Ordinance was mentioned in our issue of October 1 (p. 504). On September 19 a fresh Bill was gazetted and substituted for the Bill already published. The only alteration is the extension of the poisons schedule. The reason for this is that the Bill does not give the Governor-in-Council the power usually taken in Poisons Acts to add to the schedule. The only other alterations are that the word "the" or a blank is substituted for "such" in nine places, and in Clause 12 a Government medical officer is given the same power as a constable or a duly authorised officer to inspect the poison-book. The alterations in the poisons schedule are numerous. Chloroform is omitted from the second part of the schedule, and also arsenical preparations, except green and other coloured paints. Oxalic acid is the only line remaining in the second part which was there before. The complete schedule is as follows:

First Part.

Arsenic and its medicinal preparations.
Aconite, aconitine, and their preparations.
Alkaloids, all poisonous vegetable alkaloids not specifically named in this schedule, and their salts, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.
Atropine and its salts and their preparations.
Belladonna and all preparations or admixtures (except belladonna-plasters) containing 0.1 or more per cent. of belladonna alkaloids.
Cantharides and its poisonous derivatives.
Coca, any preparation or admixture of, containing 1 or more per cent. of coca alkaloids.
Corrosive sublimate.
Cyanide of potassium and all poisonous cyanides and their preparations.
Emetic tartar and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 or more per cent. of emetic tartar.
Ergots of rye and preparations of ergots.
Nux vomica and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.2 or more per cent. of strychnine.
Opium and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 or more per cent. of morphine.
Picrotoxin.
Prussic acid and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.1 or more per cent. of prussic acid.
Savin and its oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing savin or its oil.

Second Part.

Digitalis.
Mercuric iodide.
Mercuric sulphocyanide.
Oxalic acid.
Poppies, all preparations of, excepting red-poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (*Papaver rhæas*).
Precipitate, red, and all oxides of mercury.
Precipitate, white.
Strophanthus.
Sulphonol.

New Zealand.

CHEAP SPONGES.—The "Taranaki Herald" says that at a point on the coast after every storm the residents are able to supply themselves with plenty of sponges of good commercial quality, that have been torn from the rocks and washed ashore. The extent of the trade has never been investigated, for probably there is no sponge-diver available in New Zealand. But samples sent to Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. by one of their representatives have been pronounced of excellent quality.

THE OPIUM ACT AMENDMENT BILL, introduced by the Hon. T. McKenzie, is a short measure of seven clauses. Clause 2 provides that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council declare any article or preparation containing opium to be opium, which, though not suitable for smoking, may yet be made suitable and subject to the provisions of the Act. The provisions of the Bill are generally of a nature to make it difficult for Chinese and other smokers of opium to get it, while it incidentally throws burdens upon those who handle or possess opium for legitimate purposes.

Cape of Good Hope News.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. J. P. Green, manager of the Kimberley branch of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., was presented on October 31 with a rough diamond, set in a scarf-pin, the occasion being his departure from the diamond fields for the Old Country. Mr. J. R. Barnsley, President of the Northern District Chemists' Association, made the presentation.

PERSONAL.—Among those visiting Cape Town during the recent festive season were Messrs. J. S. Tullett (manager of Allen & Hanburys' dépôt at Durban), W. B. Marshall (Messrs. Turner & Co., Johannesburg), A. J. Willson (S.A. representative of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Co.), J. Christie (Fordsburg, Transvaal), and J. Hull (Parke, Davis & Co.). Mr. W. K. Mager, of Queenstown, was also in town in connection with the half-yearly colonial examination.—Mr. Herbert Potter, from Port Elizabeth, has taken over the management of Messrs. Lennon's Kimberley branch.

CAPE TOWN was *en fête* when the mail left, the occasion being the opening of the Union Parliament by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The decorations and illuminations were carried out on a most lavish scale both by the municipality and by private firms. Messrs. Lennon's building was beautifully lighted up with two rows of electric lights of various colours stretching to the top, surmounted by a mass of lights resembling a star, with two smaller star-like illuminations intervening. Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.'s establishment was neatly decorated with various coats-of-arms and a large quantity of bunting. Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., also had a very effective display of illuminations and decorations. The influx of visitors exceeded expectations, and some of the local firms report that business, which improved accordingly, was reminiscent of old times during the war.

South African Medical Congress.

THE twelfth annual South African Medical Congress was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught at the City Hall, Cape Town, on November 2.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia were met in the vestibule by the President of the Congress (Dr. C. F. K. Murray) and Mrs. Murray, the Mayor and Mayoress (Sir Frederick and Lady Smith), Dr. Kitching (Vice-President of the Congress), Dr. Moffat (Hon. Secretary), Dr. Arderne Wilson (Hon. Treasurer), and Dr. Jasper Anderson (Chairman of the Entertainment Committee). The distinguished gathering also included the Hon. N. F. de Waal (Administrator of the Cape Province), Sir E. Sinclair Stevenson, Dr. Maitland H. Park, Dr. D. J. Wood, Dr. Jane Waterston, Dr. Darley-Hartley (Cape Town), Dr. Bruce Bays (Grahamstown), Dr. Ritchie Thompson (Johannesburg), Dr. Murison (Durban), Dr. A. H. Watkins (Kimberley), Drs. Baumann and Ward (Bloemfontein), and Dr. Watkins-Pitchford (Maritzburg).

Dr. C. F. K. Murray, President of the Medical Congress, conveyed in an address of welcome the members' earnest appreciation of the honour conferred by the presence of their Royal Highnesses that day.

His Royal Highness, in replying, said it would be difficult to find, through the length and breadth of the world, a climate healthier than that which South Africa enjoys, and yet by a strange anomaly few parts of the world are so exposed to the visitation of diseases more obscure in pathology or more baffling to cure. In medicine, as in other sciences, the labours of the general practitioner must be supported and enlightened by the researches of the specialist. And here, as elsewhere, specialisation, properly regarded, implies co-ordination; and he trusted that in medicine, as elsewhere, among the benefits of Union will be a more perfected co-ordination of energy and a fuller concentration of force wherever it may be most required. In conclusion, his Royal Highness stated that he heartily sympathised with the aims and aspirations of the Congress, and wished it every success in its deliberations. (Applause.)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Dr. Murray, in his address, said that besides scientific work there are other matters which claim attention, such as the ethics of the profession, the attitude of its members towards each other and towards the public, its responsibilities towards the moral, intellectual, and physical well-being of the nation, and its reverence for freedom of thought. In contrasting the past with the present conditions, Dr. Murray stated that about forty years ago there were only

sixty registered practitioners in Cape Colony, the Government gladly availing themselves of the services of educated but unqualified men to act as district surgeons. But the professional field is now as crowded as it was empty then—a state of affairs which was well for the profession and the public. The general practitioner in South Africa took larger responsibilities and did better work than the average general practitioner in Europe, where specialism has increased to so great an extent that when any difficulty arises the patient is taken to a specialist. Thus to the ordinary general practitioner nothing but the husks of practice is left, which produces a disheartening effect and develops a want of confidence, a want of skill in technique, and eventually makes him become a kind of medical broker, in turning over most of the interesting cases rather than accept the responsibility. Both the general practitioner and the specialist have their place of equal honour. Enormous strides have been made, and the field of knowledge has increased to such an extent that it is impossible for anyone to cover it all, so that specialism really becomes a source of strength to our profession. In conclusion, Dr. Murray advocated the creation of a Minister of Public Health, whose duties would be to collect evidence, to seek out the cause of evils, and to educate the public conscience as to their responsibility towards the future of the race.

Addresses and lectures on the various medical subjects were delivered at the South African College from October 31 to November 5.

THE EXHIBITION.

There was a fine display of pharmaceutical products and surgical and medical appliances. The exhibitors were Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; Lennon, Ltd.; Mayer & Meltzer; Down Bros., Ltd.; and Parke, Davis & Co. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' stand was in charge of Mr. L. West (Transvaal representative) and Mr. D. Thompson (Cape representative). It included a very effective show of many of their pharmaceutical preparations, such as byno-hypophosphites, sauerin, pastilles, and foods; also novocain, dioxogen, vapo cresolene, and Lister Institute sera and vaccines. Messrs. Lennon devoted one stand entirely to displaying surgical instruments, the chief objects of interest being carbon-dioxide snow apparatus and the Sutcliffe keratometer. There was also a large display of hospital furniture and artificial eyes. The other stand presented exhibits of Horlick's malted milk, lactobacilline, and Oppenheimer's pharmaceutical preparations. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had a very imposing and handsome display of physiologically standardised tinctures and liquid extracts, among which digitalis, strophanthus, and ergot preparations were prominent. Ernutin, chloroform, and a fine assortment of first-aid outfits, medicine-chests, and hypodermic cases were backed up with a display of Kepler malt products and hazeline snow. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s exhibit, which was under the supervision of Mr. Hull, had a full range of their well-known pharmaceutical preparations.

Colonial and Foreign News.

WOMEN SMUGGLE SACCCHARIN.—The Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" reports that two young smartly dressed Parisian ladies, wearing large beehive hats, arrived at Bellegarde on the night of November 27 in the Geneva-Paris express. They declared nothing and ostentatiously opened their baggage at the *douane*. An official, however, noticed that they seemed to experience much difficulty in balancing their large hats on their heads, and the ladies were requested to pass into a private room, where their headgear was examined. The roofs of the beehives contained not honey, but saccharin packed in an airtight box fitted ingeniously into the hat. On the ladies paying a heavy fine they were allowed to continue the journey *minus* the saccharin.

PHARMACY IN RUSSIA.—The Parliamentary Commission of the Russian Duma has come to the conclusion that the existing system of restricting the number of pharmacies and fixing the sale-prices of medicines by a Government tariff is detrimental to the public health. The price of remedies is said to be so high in consequence that many poor persons are unable to avail themselves of medical help, as they have not the money to pay for the medicine prescribed. The commission proposes that the system of a restricted number of pharmacies should be abolished, and every qualified pharmacist should be permitted to open or to manage a pharmacy without having to demand permission to do so. The right to own pharmacies should be extended to all county, municipal, and village corporations. One pharmacy only, however, is to be owned by each individual.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Clubs Under the Shop Hours Act.—At the Hull City Police Court on November 29, Mr. J. G. Hay Halkett, the stipendiary magistrate, heard a case against the Hull Constitutional Club for infringement of Section 4 of the Shop Hours Act, 1892, for failing to exhibit a notice in respect to the employment of young persons. It appeared from the evidence that a lad aged fifteen was engaged in the billiard-room, and it was contended that the club was included in the sectional phrase "refreshment-houses of all kinds." Mr. Halkett decided, however, that a sale within the meaning of the Licensing Act, 1872, is a sale within the meaning of the Shop Hours Act, 1892. Consequently, there having been no sale in the defendant club, it was not within the definition of "shops" in the Shop Hours Act. He accordingly dismissed the information, with five guineas costs.

How do Weevils Travel?—Sheriff Welsh, of the Glasgow Sheriff Court, has recently heard an action by Robert Ambrose, Botanic Drug-store, 208 Paisley Road, Glasgow, and a neighbouring restaurateur, against the Springfield Stores, Ltd., Dock Lane, South Side, Glasgow, for damage sustained by them through the invasion of their premises by weevils, which emanated from grain stored in defendants' warehouse. The Sheriff has given the restaurateur 75*l.* 18*s.* damages, and Ambrose 50*l.* His Lordship states that the invasion continued throughout the summer and autumn of 1909, and recurred in the spring of this year. The defendants advanced the theory that the weevils must have come from below, and could not come from their store above, because a weevil always travels upwards and never downwards. The evidence, however, of Professor King disposed of this. He had made a special study of weevils, and did not know of anything to prevent weevils from coming down a wall.

High Court Cases.

[Unless where otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

CORDES v. ZIMMERMANN.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, November 25, the case of Cordes and others against Charles Zimmermann & Co. was mentioned to Mr. Justice Warrington upon a motion in the action. Mr. Sebastian (for the plaintiffs) said from the evidence filed it became apparent that there were questions to be tried which his Lordship could not dispose of upon the motion. It had been agreed, therefore, that no order would be taken on the motion except that the costs would be costs in the action, and he asked for leave to amend the writ if necessary.—His Lordship gave leave, and made no order on the motion except that the costs should be costs in the action.

Explosives Act, 1875.

CARRIAGE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS, ETC., BY RAIL.

In the Dublin Police Court on November 25, summonses were set down for hearing in which the complainants were the Great Southern and Western Railway Co., Ireland, and the defendants Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Dublin. One summons charged the defendants with having on September 1 consigned to James Johnston, Medical Hall, Monasterevan, 1 gal. of methylated spirits without giving to the company forty-eight hours' previous notice in writing, and without stating the true name, description, and quantity of the consignment. Other summonses referred to consignments of carbide of calcium and benzine. Mr. Cecil Atkinson (instructed by Mr. Croker Barrington) appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Blood, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Findlater & Sons), for the defendants.

Mr. Atkinson said that four summonses were issued against the defendants in respect to separate breaches of one of the company's by-laws. The by-law, which was framed under the Explosives Act, 1875, stated:

"No person shall consign to the company any consignment of explosive unless he has given to the company forty-eight hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and state the true name, description, and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation in writing from the company that they are prepared to receive such consignment."

There was also a by-law framed under the Railway Clauses Act of 1845 which provided:

"No person shall be entitled to carry or to require the company to carry on the railway any aqua fortis, oil vitriol, gunpowder, lucifer-matches, or other goods which in the judgment of the company may be of a dangerous nature. And any person who sends by the railway any such goods without description marking their nature on the outside of the package, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the book-keeper or servant of the company with whom the same are left at the time of so sending, shall forfeit to the company 20*l.* for every such offence. The company are also entitled to refuse to take any parcel that they may suspect to contain goods of a dangerous nature, or require it to be opened to ascertain the fact."

Mr. Blood: Under what by-law is this prosecution framed?

Mr. Atkinson said his summons was undoubtedly framed under the by-law made under the Act of 1875. He would ask, if necessary, leave to frame the summons under the second by-law.

Mr. Blood: I object. That would be an independent prosecution under a different by-law.

Mr. Atkinson said he wanted to show the systematic manner in which these by-laws had been knowingly broken by this firm. He asked for an amendment.

Mr. Blood said he would therefore ask for an adjournment. They had been brought there to answer a summons under a by-law made under the Explosives Act. Each summons mentioned an article and described it as an explosive. Not one of the articles mentioned in the four summonses was an explosive, although so described on the summonses.

Mr. Atkinson said the defendants sent down methylated spirits labelled "Confectionery," and they consigned benzine as drugs.

Mr. Blood: You are opposing my application in a very unfair way.

Mr. Atkinson: No. My reason for stating these facts is that there is no cause why my friend should be in any way embarrassed by my asking you to amend.

Mr. Blood: I will show that this is a most oppressive prosecution.

Mr. Atkinson: I will show that it is an attempt to defraud the company and the public. I will ask you to adjourn the case for reasonable time, and I will serve a new summons under the other section.

The hearing was adjourned for three weeks.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SALE OF POISONOUS COUGH-BALLS.

At Colchester County Court, before Judge Tindal Atkinson, on November 29, Colin F. Aldrich, Victoria Drug-stores, High Street, Brightlingsea, was summoned, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, under Section 15 of the Act, for selling a packet of Gostling's horse cough-balls which contained a scheduled poison. Mr. W. H. Quarrell appeared for the Society and Mr. H. W. Jones for the defendant. Mr. Quarrell having explained the nature of the offence, called Geo. Waldo, who had made the purchase. Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Jones, who said he was going to show that this was about the hardest case that could be conceived. Even if the offence were proved, he thought a farthing penalty was the utmost that should be imposed. He asked the witness if the word "chemist" was anywhere displayed on the defendant's shop. Witness replied in the negative, and the cross-examination proceeded as follows:

Mr. Jones: Did you go and see Mr. Bullock before you went to the defendant?—Yes.

Mr. Bullock is a rival chemist?—He is a qualified chemist. Did Mr. Bullock tell you he had given information to the Society?

Mr. Quarrell objected to the question.

His Honour: Suppose he had given information, how does that affect the offence?

Mr. Jones: I am going to show this is a rival prosecution. His Honour disallowed the question.

Mr. Jones (to the witness): Did Mr. Bullock tell you he had been sending different persons to Mr. Aldrich to try and catch him?

Mr. Quarrell objected to this question also, and the objection was upheld.

Mr. Jones: Did you also go to the International Stores?—Witness: Yes.

And did you buy some tincture containing poison there?

His Honour: I don't see what that has to do with this case.

Mr. Jones: Have any proceedings been taken against the International Stores?—Witness: I don't know.

Mr. Jones: Is that answer really correct?—I have not heard of any proceedings.

Mr. Jones then addressed his Honour, and said his client was a highly respected young tradesman. He was apprenticed in 1903 to Messrs. Gostling, pharmaceutical chemists, Stowmarket, whose preparations included these cough-balls. There was not a word about poison on the packets, and the defendant did not know that the cough-balls contained poison. He submitted that his client had not knowingly infringed the statute.

His honour said the statute had been passed for the protection of the public, and he held that he could not read the word "knowingly" before the word "sell" in Section 15. He must inflict the penalty of 5*l.*, with costs, as he had no option in the matter. He gave leave to appeal.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re James Brown, 204 North Street, Belfast, Registered Druggist.—At Belfast Bankruptcy Court on November 28, the first public meeting of the creditors of this debtor was held. Mr. J. H. Robb (instructed by Mr. E. Cooksey), on behalf of the debtor, moved the appointment of Mr. Samuel Gibson, King Street, wholesale druggist, as creditors' assignee. The debtor stated that the schedule had been prepared, but was not yet vouched. The bank had a mortgage for 363*l.* on the premises, with interest to be added. The ground-rent of the premises is 80*l.* The debtor was ordered to attend at the Registrar's office on December 1 to vouch the schedule, and the sitting was adjourned.

Deed of Arrangement.

Thomas, John Henry Bingley, trading as George Cox & Co., 76 West Street, and residing at 33 Spring Hill, Sheffield, Manufacturing Chemist.—Trustee: H. E. Roe, 87 Fargate, Sheffield, C.A. Dated November 12; filed November 18. Secured creditors, 527*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 480*l.*; estimated net assets, 358*l.* The creditors include: Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd. (22*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

(SHARPE, C. H., and OSWIN, J. T., Coalville, Leicestershire, mineral-water manufacturers, under the style of Southam & Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, Fishponds, Bristol, surgeon.

LOUIS, JEAN LEON, New Silksworth, Co. Durham, physician and surgeon.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

AUTO-SOAP Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* The first directors are T. D. Ashplant and G. B. Devereux.

REYNOLDS' SURGICAL STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. H. C. Judge is the first director. R.O., 128 Euston Road, N.W.

NITROGEN POWER SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The first directors are J. E. G. Parritt and M. S. Stevenson. R.O., 34 Old Broad Street, E.C.

EQUINOINT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in "Equino-int," medical preparations, chemicals, etc. The first directors are A. Goodall and J. G. Davis.

EMPIRE DIRECT AERATED-WATER Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerated waters, etc., and to adopt an agreement with B. W. Firminger. R.O., 364A Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.

KEMP'S PHARMACY, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil and colour men, opticians, etc. The first directors are H. Kemp (managing director) and E. Wood (chairman). R.O., 7 Princes Parade, Muswell Hill, N.

W. T. REDDELL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (3,600 preference). Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturer of corsets, underclothing, haberdashery, waterproof articles, and chemists' sundries carried on by W. T. Reddell. R.O., 28 Milton Street, London, E.C.

BATTLE Co. CHEMISTS' CORPORATION.—Particulars filed November 16. Capital \$100,000, in shares of \$1,000 each. Registered in St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., on August 6, 1883. British address, Wilfred Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W., where D. A. O'Gorman is authorised to accept service.

BOROID, LTD.—Capital 300,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (150,000 cumulative preference). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of "Boroid," manufacturers and vendors of cinematograph and photographic films, etc. The first director is B. Borzykowski. R.O., 58 Coleman Street, E.C.

OAKLANDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil and colour men, etc., and to adopt an agreement between Lilian S. Wilkinson, Elsie Naylor, C. H. Allender, and H. E. Cleverley. The first directors are Lilian S. Wilkinson and C. H. Allender. R.O., 11 Maddox Street, W.

STAR CHEMICAL Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a glue, size, and tallow manufacturer and bone-crusher carried on at Railway Works, Wingates, Westhoughton, Lancs, by J. Haworth. The first directors are J. Haworth, G. Gleave, H. Higson, J. R. Horrocks, and J. S. Grant. R.O., Central Chambers, 1 Fold Street, Bolton.

Company News.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LTD.—The directors announce an interim dividend of 7½*d.* per share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the quarter, payable January 2.

CASNER-KELLNER ALKALI Co., LTD.—The annual meeting was held on November 24 at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C. The Right Hon. G. W. Balfour, who presided, congratulated the shareholders upon the continued and increasing prosperity of the company. The report was adopted. (See *C. & D.*, Nov. 19, p. 751.)

COMPANIES REGISTER.—A notice gazetted on November 22 states that at the expiration of three months from that date the undermentioned joint-stock companies will be struck off the register unless cause is shown to the contrary: Central Drug-stores, Ltd.; New Preservative Co., Ltd.; Nitro-Compounds, Ltd.; Oils, Fats, and Waxes, Ltd.; W. J. Morgan & Co. (Opticians), Ltd.; Zirconium, Ltd.

LEWIS & BERROWS, LTD.—The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at Winchester House, E.C., on November 30, Alderman J. R. Brough (Chairman) presiding, when the report (*C. & D.*, November 26, p. 788) was adopted, after Mr. Tomlin had expressed dissatisfaction and seconded an amendment by Mr. White that in future there should be half-yearly reports, together with full trading accounts. Only three voted for this. Alderman J. R. Brough and Mr. F. A. K. Hounsell were re-elected directors.

Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Central Drug-stores (Bargood), Ltd.—Particulars of 200*l.* debentures, created October 28, 1910, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future.

Ernest Doncl & Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 200*l.* debentures, created November 4, 1910. Present issue 25*l.* Property charged: The Company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Kelly & Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 5,000*l.* debentures, created November 11, 1910, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

REVEILLE PILLS.—An opportunity is offered to our readers to acquire the stock of this well-known proprietary article. For particulars see advertisement in Coloured Supplement.

Births.

DOBBIN.—At 6 Wilton Road, Edinburgh, on November 27, the wife of Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D., of a daughter.

WATERHOUSE.—At 63 Banbury Road, Oxford, on November 22, the wife of Harry Waterhouse, chemist and druggist, late of Dewsbury, of a son.

Deaths.

BAINES.—On November 29, after a long illness, Mr. Arthur Baines, L.D.S. (Ireland), chemist and druggist, of Lichfield House, Lichfield Street, Hanley, aged sixty. Mr. Baines served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Thomas Blackshaw at Burslem, and subsequently joined Messrs. Hooper & Co., in London, as manager. On returning to the Potteries he purchased the business of the late Mr. Nicholls at Piccadilly Buildings, Hanley, but disposed of it a few years later to the present proprietor, Mr. T. C. Cornwell. In the meantime Mr. Baines had taken the Irish dental licentiate, and thereafter devoted himself entirely to dental work, in which profession he was eminently successful. He was a member of the old Hanley School Board. As a Freemason Mr. Baines held high office in his Provincial Grand Lodge, and he was also an active member of the Wesleyan Church. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son.

COMMON.—At Sutton-on-Hull, on November 20, Mr. Lewis Edward Common, chemist to the Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

CRAMPTON.—On November 29, suddenly, of heart-failure, Mr. John Crampton, J.P., chemist and druggist, of Huntingdon House, Sawston, Cambs, and head of the firm of Messrs. Crampton & Son, Ltd., Sawston. Mr. Crampton went to Sawston about forty years ago and carried on a successful chemist's business until about ten years ago, when he disposed of it and devoted his time to the mineral-water and printing business, which for the last thirty years has been one of the most extensive industries in the neighbourhood. Mr. Crampton became a member of the Cambs County Council in 1893, and a year later was appointed a J.P. He was also a member of the Linton Board of Guardians and Rural District Council, and in other directions did great public and philanthropic service. Mr. Crampton was in business before the Pharmacy Act, 1868. He leaves three sons and five daughters. He was in his seventy-eighth year. The funeral will take place at Sawston Parish Church on Saturday, December 3, at 1.30.

GIBSON.—At 8 Sciennes Gardens, Edinburgh, on November 28, Mr. James Arthur Gibson, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Gibson & Co., South Clerk Street, etc., Edinburgh, aged forty-four. Mr. Gibson died somewhat suddenly from heart-failure.



MR. J. A. GIBSON.

For some years he had suffered more or less from weakness following an attack of pleurisy, and last summer he took a trip to Norway for the benefit of his health. More recently he had an attack of bronchitis. He was a native of Ballywalter, near Donaghadee, co. Down. After serving his apprenticeship in Londonderry he went to Glasgow, then got a situation with the Scottish Drug Dépôt, Edinburgh. About eighteen years ago he started under the name of Gibson & Co. a business in Nicolson Street, quite near to one occupied by the Drug Dépôt, and, adopting store principles, became a powerful rival. Soon thereafter he started another shop, in South Clerk Street, and the firm has now four flourishing shops in the city. Soon after he began business he had an attack of consumption, and he went for some months to Nordrach for treatment, and returned greatly benefited, if not entirely cured. On his return he published a series of articles in the "Nineteenth Century" on the open-air cure of consumption (*C. & D.*, 1899, I., 58). Afterwards he

published the articles in book-form under the title of "The Nordrach Treatment in this Country"—in short, Mr. Gibson was a pioneer of the open-air treatment. He was proud of being the first Edinburgh chemist to adopt a fighting policy with the stores, and in his first price-list—sent out shortly after he started business in Nicolson Street—he stated that his firm was a chemists' company. Mr. Gibson never took any part in municipal or public affairs, his steadily increasing business absorbing all his energies and time. He was exceedingly popular among his friends in the drug-trade, and even those who were his immediate business-rivals were on the best of terms with him. Mr. Gibson is survived by a widow and four children. The business will now be in charge of Mr. Hedley Gibson, his brother, who has been in partnership with him.

HILL.—At Los Angeles, California, on November 4, Agnes, wife of Mr. Blair Hill, chemist and druggist, 1490 West Jefferson Street there (formerly of Edinburgh), aged forty-two.

HUNTLEY.—At 34 Horsefair, Kidderminster, on November 14, Mr. Joseph Huntley, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five.

MORGAN.—At Strand Buildings, Ystradmynach, Glam., on November 26, Mr. David Morgan, Ph.C., aged seventy-four. Mr. Morgan, who was a native of Aberayron, had only recently taken up residence at Ystradmynach, after fifty years' connection with London as the head of Morgan Bros., chemists, 21 Brecknock Road, N., 293 Pentonville Road, N., and 376 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. He was one of the Pharmaceutical Society's oldest life members and a trustee of the Jewin Crescent Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. A widow and eight children are left to mourn his loss. The interment took place at Penygarn, near Aberystwyth.

RILEY.—At Arden Hall, Accrington, on November 24, Mr. J. E. Riley, J.P., C.A., head of the firm of John Riley & Sons, chemical-manufacturers, Hapton, aged sixty-five. Mr. Riley, who died from pneumonia after a short illness, was a city alderman and Chairman of the City Bench of Magistrates. Mr. Riley married his second wife, who survives him, about eighteen months ago. He also leaves a son and daughter.

WILLSON.—At Sittingbourne, on November 25, Mr. James George Willson, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Willson had been ill for a long time.

Recent Wills.

MR. JOHN FORDHAM, 4 Priory Garden Villas, Cambridge Road, Hastings, late a director of Messrs. W. F. Fordham & Sons, Ltd., York Road, King's Cross, London, N., who died on May 20, left estate valued at 3,523*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* gross, with net personalty 1,963*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

MR. THOMAS BAGE BLYTON, of Grange Villa, Polygon Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, manufacturing-chemist, of the firm of Messrs. Blyton, Astley & Co., who died on October 15, left estate of the gross value of 5,330*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 5,268*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The testator left to his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Blyton, and to his four sisters, Mary Elizabeth Williamson, Louisa Blyton, Gertrude Alice Blyton, and Hilda Jane Blyton, in equal shares, his capital in Blyton, Astley & Co., subject to the right of his brother, John Henry, to buy out his (testator's) interest in the said firm. All other property he left to his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Blyton, absolutely.

MR. LIONEL NEWBERY, Northwood, 1 Birdhurst Road, South Croydon, joint director of Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., of 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., who died on August 22, aged seventy-three years, left estate of the gross value of 10,517*l.*, with net personalty 9,324*l.* By his will, dated April 26, 1906, with a codicil of June 17, 1910, of which his sons, the Rev. Lionel Archibald McClintock Newbery, of Redhill, and Mr. Francis Raikes Le Blanc Newbery, of 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., are the executors, he left a legacy of 100*l.* to his wife, Mrs. Emma Newbery, and the use for life of his residence, and for a like period 150*l.* per annum. He left his shares in Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., as to one-third to each of his said sons and one-third to his daughters, Agnes Fanny and Florence Gertrude Newbery, equally; 2*l.* to each clerk and servant employed by his said firm of twenty years' service; and the residue of his estate he left as to one-third to each of his said sons and one-third equally to his said daughters, stating that his said daughters were likely to receive provision from other sources.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., intimate that their Bethnal Green premises will be closed from December 25 to 27 inclusive. During that time small urgent orders can be executed by their City and West-end wholesale depôts at Plough Court and Vere Street.

THE ODOL FLASK-CASE, in nickel silver, silver-plate, and solid silver, which the Odol Chemical-works, 59-63 Park Street, London, S.E., offer for sale through chemists, makes a useful Christmas present, and the makers will be glad to hear from chemists who have not hitherto held stock of this useful article.

"LUNG TONIC."—Messrs. W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., of Hull, have a striking advertisement in this issue referring to the public and trade satisfaction with Owbridge's or "the original" Lung Tonic. A reduced facsimile of the late Mr. Owbridge's Pharmaceutical Society membership certificate is included.

WRIGHT'S NEW FLOWER COMPETITION.—A message comes to us by 'phone that Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney's advertisements in the *C. & D.* of Wright's new flower competition and their special offer of bonuses to chemists helping in it have proved so successful that all the blotters have been cleared out. Five kinds of gifts remain for selection, nevertheless, and the company will be glad if retailers come to a decision on the matter soon.

LAXATIVE FIG CHOCOLATES are the latest novelty brought out by the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., of Hove. They are like chocolate-creams, but the centre is a fig-paste base suitably medicated, yet the taste is just that of chocolate-cream. Nine are put up in a box, and the price is 6s. 3d. per dozen boxes. There is nothing dutiable about the label, so that the chocolates retail unstamped. They do their work well. One given to a child the last thing at night acts gently and naturally within twelve hours.

"HEMISINE" AND COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE INJECTION.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., are putting on the market sterile solutions of hemisine and cocaine hydrochloride in two forms. One is a small stoppered phial of amber-coloured glass, containing 10 c.c. of the solution, each cubic centimetre of which contains one-third of a grain of cocaine hydrochloride and $\frac{1}{2160}$ of a grain of hemisine (which is the active principle of the suprarenal gland). The second form is the "Vaporole," shaped like a tiny globe-shaped vase, with the foot and stem not unlike a miniature wine-glass. Each "Vaporole" contains 1 c.c. of the sterile solution, with doses as above, and ten "Vaporoles" are given in each box. The solution is employed as a local anæsthetic in dental work.

"SALVARSAN" is the registered name under which "606," or dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol, is to be placed on the market at the middle of this month by Messrs. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Ltd., 51 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. It is to be put up in hermetically sealed glass tubes, each containing 6 decigrams, at 10s. each, and orders will be executed in rotation. Our German correspondent, writing on November 30, says:

"Salvarsan is a yellowish powder, and 0.6 gram is the average dose. Great precautions must be taken in preparing the solution, which must be done immediately before the injection is made. Full directions accompany every ampoule. The preparation is first tested under Professor Ehrlich's supervision at the G. Speyer Hospital, Frankfurt, to ensure its being of the required purity and standard."

Mr. H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street, London, W.C., will publish soon a new work by Dr. W. H. Martindale and Dr. Wynn Westcott, on this new remedy.

ERASMIC SOAPS.—It is wonderful what value in toilet-soaps is offered to the public nowadays. We have before us a half-dozen box of "Duchess" twopenny toilet-soaps made by the Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington. The tablets are all different, and they lie nicely encased each in a compartment by itself, the whole being covered with decorated gelatin paper. The interior of the lid of the

box has a pretty representation of "The Duchess" as the centre of a decorative panel. The whole is of attractive appearance, and should sell at sight during the festive season. The company also put up in similar style the "Gaiety" toilet-soap, which is a cheaper quality than the "Duchess," but the same in size and get-up. The half-dozen box contains a cake each of old brown Windsor, rose, oatmeal, glycerin and cucumber, buttermilk, and Parma violet.

PERPETUAL PERFUMED ROSES AND CARNATIONS offer advantages of Christmas window-decoration to chemists not realised until the actual imitation is seen. Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., have sent us samples of their beautiful reproductions which accurately simulate Nature in general appearance as well as the touch of the velvety and waxlike surface of the petals. Both of the types are available in red, pink, and white colours, and also imitation tea-roses, and all surpass the genuine articles in lasting fragrance. At this festive season there is an outlet for these lines for ladies' wear at social functions. Whenever the flowers become slightly soiled they can be readily cleaned by dipping in water and shaking afterwards. "Comprimella Etuis" are concentrated perfumes of delicate and persistent fragrance which Messrs. Christy & Co. are introducing. They are neatly put up in metal-cased stoppered bottles with glass rods, three in a case with a variety of odours (lily of the valley, white rose, and violette), and cost 2s. 6d., selling at 3s. 6d. each. Messrs. Christy & Co. also intimate that they are marketing a larger container of glyco and hymoline, and that they will be pleased to answer inquiries regarding any of the above.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MADAME CURIE was presented with the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts at the British Embassy, Paris, on November 25.

MR. W. MOSLEY, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Dispensary, is joining the staff of Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

MR. HENRY JAMES, whose death at Walthamstow was reported in the *C. & D.* last week, sold his pharmacy at 182 Stroud Green Road, N., last June to Mr. Ralph H. L. Watson, who is carrying it on.

MR. RICHARD HOLLOCK, chemist and druggist, Lozells, Birmingham, is the "Philatelist of To-Day" portrayed in the "Stamp-Collectors' Fortnightly" for November 26. Mr. Hollock, who has been a stamp-collector for forty years, is President of the local Philatelic Society and Chairman-Elect of the third Philatelic Congress next year.

MR. THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., has for twenty-nine years been a member of the Publication Committee of the Society of Chemical Industry. His colleagues, past and present, on that committee entertained him to dinner at the Hotel d'Italie on the evening of November 23, when Mr. W. F. Reid, President of the Society, was in the chair. In the course of the evening Mr. Tyrer was presented with a miniature portrait of himself, painted on ivory, in recognition of the good will of his colleagues and of his varied services to the Society.

At a largely attended meeting of the staff of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons on Friday, November 25, Mr. John Denton was presented by them with a handsome cabinet of cutlery and plate as a mark of their appreciation and esteem on the completion of his fifty years' service with the firm. Mr. Charles Martin presided, and paid a high tribute to his old colleague and friend. Messrs. G. Wilshaw and W. Whiteman also spoke; and Mr. Denton, in thanking the donors, recalled interesting incidents which had occurred while he had been with the firm. He also mentioned that he had had a very pleasant interview that day with the partners of the firm, who recognised his jubilee in a very generous manner.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE first meeting of the Winter Session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening, November 23, Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Chairman of the Executive) presiding. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who had come to hear the inaugural address by Dr. Ian S. Stewart. The CHAIRMAN, in introducing him, said it had become an institution with the Branch to invite some leading man in science to deliver the inaugural address, and they had never stipulated or suggested that the subject should be exclusively or at all pharmaceutical. They had gone on the principle that every pharmacist ought to be a man of general culture, and through the medium of those addresses they had all received much pleasant and profitable instruction. He recalled that in 1853 Sir Robert Christison lectured on "The Detection of Poisons, with Special Reference to Arsenic." Good fortune had always attended them in regard to their speakers, and in Dr. Ian Struthers Stewart they had an authority on one of the most fascinating and increasingly important subjects of the day—namely, vaccine therapy. Someone had expressed an apprehension—he thought he was a pharmacist of the old school—that very shortly drug-treatment would be superseded by vaccine-treatment and that their occupation would be gone. He did not think that was imminent; but, in the event of it happening, they would have to find some other occupation. Nominally, they were there as seekers after truth.

Dr. STEWART was cordially received when he rose to deliver his lecture on

Vaccines: their Preparation and Administration.

Vaccine therapy, he premised, is now past the experimental stage, and has come to stay as a recognised method of treatment in certain cases; but it is not a "cure-all," and the "immuniser" is not going to supplant the physician and the surgeon. The difference between serum and vaccine treatment is that in the former a substance is introduced into the patient's circulation which contains the antitoxin, and which has the power of uniting with the toxin to form an inert substance; while vaccine is a sterilised and standardised culture of the organism actually at work, which, when it reaches the patient's circulation, causes a reaction on the part of the patient's tissues, followed by the production of substances which render the destruction and absorption of the offending organisms more easy. Thus, if as the result of long-continued disease the patient's tissues do not possess the power of reaction, vaccine therapy fails. Proceeding to describe the preparation of vaccines, Dr. Stewart divided them into (1) the autogenous, in which the organisms are taken from the patient on whom it is intended to be used, and (2) stock vaccine, in which any virulent culture can be used, but the details of the preparation are the same in both groups. For the preparation of the active vaccine the original culture must be of high virulence. The culture may be obtained direct from an acute condition, or, where that is impossible, the virulence of the organism may be raised by passing it through a laboratory animal. In the case of stock vaccines several strains of the same organism are grown together and the vaccine made from the mixture. This is done with the idea of producing a polyvalent vaccine, and applies especially to staphylococcus and streptococcus vaccines. The method of sterilising and standardising the vaccine was detailed, as well as the estimation of the opsonic index and the production of opsonins. The derivation of the word "opsonin" is Greek, meaning "I prepare food for." They do not actually destroy the invading micro-organism, but they have an effect on the bacteria which makes the latter more easily taken up and ingested by the phagocytes.

THE OPSONIC INDEX

in healthy persons varies from 0.8 to 1.2, figures which hold good for any organism. In disease the index is subnormal, and in others supernormal. In chronic cases of strictly localised disease a low index is usually found, but where the condition is more diffuse a high index is

the rule. For example, in cases of apyrexial chronic phthisis a low index is present, while in acute cases there is a high index. This is explained by the fact that in the more localised condition a much smaller amount of toxin enters the circulating blood, producing little or no reaction on the part of the patient's tissues, while where there is a general infection the patient's powers of reaction are taxed to the uttermost in the production of antibodies. In cases of a general infection the opsonic index shows a marked tendency to swing—one day it may be at a low level and the next day high. This is due to a reaction on the part of the patient, who by some means or other has given himself an extra dose of toxin. This has been very well shown in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, where as long as the patient is kept at rest his opsonic index remains steady, but whenever he begins to move about the index shows a marked tendency to swing. Passing on to

THE TECHNIQUE OF INOCULATION.

Dr. Stewart said the strictest asepsis is always necessary. He went over the directions to be observed in making the inoculation, mentioning the sites best suited for the injection, and described the phenomena and symptoms of the patient following the inoculation. With regard to the effect on the blood, he pointed out the conditions as shown by the opsonic index. The use of the opsonic index, therefore, is that it tells when the patient is in the negative and when in the positive phase, and in treatment that is extremely important. The aim is to raise the patient's opsonic index from a low level to a higher one. Obviously re-inoculation must not be done during a negative phase. At first it was thought possible to superimpose positive phase on positive phase, but now it is found that this cannot be done; so each inoculation is allowed to have its full effect before the next is given. This applies only to an infected person when inoculated with the appropriate vaccine. If a healthy person is inoculated there is no negative phase, but a marked rise in the opsonic index from the time of inoculation. There is thus a means of differentiating an infected from an uninfected person by giving an inoculation of the organism from which he is supposed to be suffering and noting the effect on the opsonic index. In the case of tubercle Dr. Stewart has, in conjunction with Mr. Peel Ritchie, worked out this reaction in nearly 300 cases, and obtained 95 per cent. of accurate diagnoses. Later work has shown that the remaining 5 per cent. can be accounted for by these being cases of bovine tuberculosis. It is also possible by this method to differentiate between human and bovine tuberculosis by using the appropriate tuberculin for inoculation and the appropriate bacilli for testing the opsonic index. On the question as to whether the estimation of the opsonic index is essential for successful treatment, he pointed out that it requires skilled labour of the highest type, a well-equipped laboratory, and unlimited time, while the expense would put vaccine therapy beyond the reach of any but the richest. The opsonic index is merely a guide to one small part of immunity, and cannot be used as a means of estimating the patient's total power of resistance. At present the general consensus of opinion seems to be that vaccine therapy can safely be carried out without the aid of the opsonic index, provided a careful watch be kept on the patient's condition by ordinary clinical means.

Dr. Stewart then passed on to the consideration of some cases which have been treated by means of vaccines, and concluded by saying that while vaccine therapy has been brilliantly successful where, after prolonged trial, other methods have failed, it has disappointed practitioners lamentably in some cases where they had every hope of success. As more is learnt about immunity and methods are improved the proportion of good results will rise. Among the conditions which he described were furunculosis (boils), acne, wounds infected with staphylococcus and streptococcus infections, which include a large number of conditions varying from a poisoned finger to a chronic bronchitis.

The lecture was illustrated by diagrams.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON (Burntisland), seconded by Dr. MINTO MACDONALD, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Dr. Stewart, who acknowledged it.

General Medical Council.

THE autumn meeting was continued at the premises of the Council, 229 Oxford Street, London, W., on Thursday, November 24, and concluded on Saturday. Our report (*C. & D.*, November 26, p. 801) ended with the removal of the name of Dr. G. G. Wilson from the Medical Register. At the conclusion of this case the Council sandwiched in a little routine business, one of the matters being the consideration of an application from Mr. Lewis Fabien, M.R.C.S.Eng., to be registered. He had neglected to effect his registration at the proper time, as immediately after qualifying he had gone to Trinidad, where he had been in practice ever since. The application was granted.

EYE AND EAR CLINIQUE.

The Council then went on to decide what further should be done in the complaint brought by the British Medical Association against James Forrest, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), 60 Gordon Mansions, Gower Street, London, W.C., that he had associated himself as a member of its committee, and also as one of its surgeons, with an institution called the "Eye and Ear Clinique," 123 Oxford Street, London, W., which advertises by pamphlets and in the public Press for paying patients. The complainants were represented by Mr. Cox, assistant secretary of their ethical committee, accompanied by Mr. Hempson, their solicitor. The case was heard last May and then adjourned to enable Dr. Forrest to bring witnesses (*C. & D.*, June 4, p. 854). On the appointed day neither he nor his solicitor appeared, but a letter was received from Dr. Forrest, asking his name to be erased from the Medical Register. The Council adjourned further consideration till this session, and when Dr. Forrest's name was called he did not appear, but sent another letter, protesting that the Clinique only follows the course adopted by other institutions, 60 to 80 per cent. of whose revenues is derived from paying patients. The Council would strike him off the Register, others who transgressed far more went scot free, and these gross anomalies were created by these authorities who profess to look after the interests of medical men. As a protest he voluntarily directed that his name be erased. After some consideration the Council came to the conclusion that they had no alternative but to adjudge James Forrest guilty of infamous conduct, and to direct that his name be erased from the Register.

MORE PENAL CASES.

Most of the afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the case of Herbert Llewellyn Porteous, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Wickham Grange, Chalford, Gloucestershire, a young doctor of some standing, whose friends crowded the strangers' gallery. Dr. Porteous had on his own plea of guilty been convicted at the Gloucestershire Assizes of contraventions of the Lunacy Act, and it was in respect to this that the present charge of infamous conduct arose. After hearing evidence the Council considered the matter for some time *in camera*; after which it was intimated that the alleged conviction had been proved, but that the Council would not pronounce judgment till next session, when Dr. Porteous will have to appear again.

The Council next proceeded to deal summarily with two dental cases brought before them by the British Dental Association, represented by Mr. Turner. Ed. Joseph Regan, Swiss Cottage, London, N.W., who was charged last session with covering and advertising (*C. & D.*, June 4, p. 854), now said that he had done his best to remove any cause of complaint, and would continue to obey the regulations of the Council. Mr. Turner stated, however, that Mr. Regan had made a present to his daughter of the practice managed by Du Pan—the assistant whom he was said to have covered. The upshot was that the Council directed that Mr. Regan's name be erased from the Dentists' Register.

Mr. Alexander Peel Patterson, 63 Bradshawgate, Bolton, had stated to the Dental Committee, in reply to the complaints brought against him, that the four unqualified persons in his employ had all received notice, and that he intended to have only qualified persons in future. A circular complained of issued by him claiming superiority had been in use for about fourteen years, but with this

exception he had never advertised, and undertook never to advertise again. The committee had also found that a Mrs. Clarke had had eucaïne administered, and had afterwards died. Mr. Patterson never saw Mrs. Clarke (the committee reported), and none of his unqualified assistants knew the constituents of the eucaïne used in the practice. Their instructions were to use it carefully, not to waste it, and not to exceed two syringefuls. They had no instructions as to examining the heart, and they were not capable of doing it. Mr. Patterson attended, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Barrington Ward, who urged the plea that his client did not know he was doing wrong with regard to the unqualified assistants and advertising. Medical evidence had shown that Mrs. Clarke had died of apoplexy. Mr. Turner simply stated that this was a bad case which had been going on for years, and it had culminated in facts brought out at the inquest on Mrs. Clarke. The Council decided that A. P. Patterson's name must be erased from the Dentists' Register.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER AS A WITNESS.

The whole of Friday was occupied by a penal case, which interested a large number of outsiders, the hall and gallery being crowded. Dr. William Peart-Thomas, M.D. (Edin.), 21 Portman Street, London, W., was summoned on the following complaint of the London and Counties Medical Protection Society:

"That you have, by your presence, countenance, advice, assistance, and co-operation, knowingly enabled an unqualified and unregistered person—namely, one Andrew Miller—to attend and treat patients. And that you have by your presence and co-operation enabled the said Andrew Miller to attend and treat such patients under such circumstances, and with the intention that in the event of the death of any of such patients you should be in a position to give certificates of death in respect of them as if you were the medical practitioner who had been really in responsible attendance upon them."

Dr. Hugh Woods represented the complainants, and Mr. R. W. Turner (always associated heretofore with the prosecution) acted for Dr. Peart-Thomas, who attended. Dr. Woods stated that the Duke of Manchester, deeply interested in a new cure for phthisis which had been much boomed in America and on the Continent, brought the



DR. PEART-THOMAS.



DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

originator, Andrew Miller, to England in order to have the system tested. Four patients were established in a nursing home kept by a Miss Dempster in London. Miss Dempster refused to have them unless a qualified medical man was in attendance. The Duke thereupon asked Dr. Peart-Thomas to take charge, not interfering with Miller's treatment, but to watch it in case any dangerous symptom supervened and to give a death-certificate. Miller was ignorant of medicine, he did not even know the use of a stethoscope, and, so Dr. Woods said, "used a dangerous drug in dangerous quantities." Dr. Woods based his evidence on the shorthand notes of a case at the Marylebone County Court, in which Dr. Peart-Thomas had sued the Duke of Manchester for payment due (65*l.*), which the Duke had refused as excessive, as he only required the doctor to keep an eye on the treatment. Dr. Peart-Thomas had paid 123 visits of 1½ hour's duration at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and gone down to Lee to see patients at a fee of fifteen

guineas. Dr. Woods called the Duke of Manchester as a witness. Sir Chas. Boxall, his solicitor, stated on behalf of his Grace that the latter did not desire to take any part in the prosecution, but was ready to assist the Council. The Duke was a long time in the witness-box, and was examined by Dr. Woods, cross-examined by Mr. Turner, and answered questions put to him by the legal assessor; and his evidence did not strengthen the case of the complainants. Correcting some errors in the shorthand notes referred to, he said that a toxic drug was not used in dangerous quantities. He could not see that with such a committee, consisting of Drs. Lathom, Letherhead, Spittle, and Greg, who had promised to watch the treatment not for a fee but for scientific interest, anyone else was necessary. Dr. Peart-Thomas was engaged to protect Miss Dempster. Drs. Lathom and Berghart, called as witnesses by Mr. Turner, testified to the high standing of Dr. Peart-Thomas. When he took his place in the witness-box Dr. Peart-Thomas more than held his own, and on this occasion it was the cross-examiner rather than the accused who was crushed, Dr. Woods being several times checked from the chair. The doctor declared that it was absolutely untrue that he attended the cases so as to sign a death-certificate if necessary. He was in full and complete control. Miller provided the drugs and followed his treatment under supervision; witness watched the effect to stop it if any patient went back. Miller was more in the position of nurse. The treatment had been fully explained to witness. The idea was after purging the patient to inject scopolamine, and afterwards to feed and strengthen him by graduated exercises at a time when under the ordinary treatment he would be resting. Asked if scopolamine was not a dangerous and uncertain drug, the doctor replied that that depended on how it was used; he had satisfied himself that the dose Miller used was correct. No drugs were used after the first five days. In reply to questions put by the legal assessor and members of the Council, witness said that he never consulted with Miller, but often met Dr. Lathom and the committee in consultation. They issued a report as to the result of the treatment after a few weeks; he would not say the treatment was wrong, he thought it ineffective. The Duke of Manchester was convinced that it had been beneficial and obtained a second opinion from Sir Lauder Brunton, thinking that he might be more encouraging. The Council took an hour to consult *in camera*, the Duke and a large crowd waiting in the hall. Finally the President announced that "the facts alleged had not been proved to the satisfaction of the Council."

The Council met at 11.30 on Saturday morning so as to finish the remainder of the business early, and got through several reports very smartly. The following

REPORT OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE,

brought up by the President, was received and entered, the President adding the thanks of the Council to Dr. Tirard for his valuable services:

"From May 23, 1910, to November 19, 1910, the number of copies of the British Pharmacopoeia (1898) sold by the publishers was 545. The total number of copies sold in the year beginning November 22, 1909, was 1,094. The annual sale thus continues to be steady. Up to the present time 42,460 copies of the Pharmacopoeia and 4,491 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum have been sold. The stock now in hand consists of 570 copies of the Pharmacopoeia, together with 1,843 copies of the Addendum. It will be necessary to print a fresh impression of the Pharmacopoeia to meet the demands of the year now beginning, and the committee recommend that the President be authorised to give orders for the work so soon as the publishers report that the present stock is approaching exhaustion. The committee appointed its Secretary, Dr. Tirard, to take part, along with delegates sent by the British Government, in an International Conference held at Paris in June last. The purpose of the Conference was to discuss proposals for an international understanding on the subject of methods and standards of analysis in relation to food and drugs. Certain resolutions were arrived at, which are given in the report of Dr. Tirard hereto appended. These may have an important bearing on the analytical portions of the Pharmacopoeia, and the committee propose to give them due consideration in relation to the revision of the 1898 issue on which they are now engaged."

EDUCATIONAL.

Reports of the Students' Registration and Public Health Committees, including a motion with regard to an amendment which it proposed to submit to the Council's legal

adviser, were agreed to. Sir John Moore's motion, "that the diplomas in public health of the University of Bristol, the National University of Ireland, and the Queen's University, Belfast, be recognised for registration as additional diplomas," was also immediately carried.

The report of the Anæsthetics Committee dealt with the memorandum and Bill submitted to the Council by the Lord President of the Privy Council. The President allayed discussion by remarking that they had no assurance that the Bill would ever come before Parliament; it would perhaps be re-drafted, and would then come before the Council as a preliminary step. The report was adopted.

An interesting professional debate arose out of the motion by Dr. Latimer, that the curriculum, both medical and dental, should include some instruction in professional ethics; but the motion was withdrawn.

A long debate ensued on the report of the Education Committee and its recommendations, that after 1913 the Junior examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Local, the Preliminary ones of the College of Preceptors, Educational Institute of Scotland, and the Conjoint Board of Ireland, with that of the Intermediate Education Board of Ireland Middle-grade examinations, be removed from the list of Preliminary examinations recognised by the Council. This roused the old feud between the Conjoint Board and the Council. Seeing trouble ahead, Dr. Caton moved an adjournment till next session. Dr. Norman Moore (who represents the Royal College of Physicians) protested that the Council, which had only sat for an hour and a-half, should do a fair day's work. Fifteen voted for and fifteen against the adjournment, and it was declared lost. Sir Henry Morris (of the Royal College of Surgeons) read a forcible speech, declaring that the report, if carried, would put back reform ten or fifteen years, and that the recommendations were an injustice to parents, to the boys, and to the schools which had at great expense provided excellent teachers and laboratories, adding that the Council was usurping powers which belonged to the licensing bodies, and sometimes puts itself in a ridiculous position. Professor Arthur Thomson (Oxford) also spoke against the report, saying that 25 per cent. availed themselves of these Junior examinations; the number of those who applied for registration had been steadily falling since 1903, when there were 1,579, compared with 1,143 in 1909, and to close the portals to one-fourth would be a serious responsibility. A more pacific spirit prevailed after luncheon. The recommendations were received and entered, with the addition proposed by Sir Charles Ball, that the Education Commissioners for Ireland be requested to establish a satisfactory Preliminary examination suitable for students who intend to pursue the study of medicine. The debate was adjourned till next session, when more time will be available.

The public business then closed.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. JAMES W. DRINKWATER, chemist, of 49, Ashton New Road, Manchester, has given up his branch shop in Boundary Lane, Greenheys.

PLANS for the alteration of premises in High Barnet for Boots, Ltd., have been approved by the local authority, but the matter is not yet settled.

THE BRITISH ORGANOTHERAPY CO., LTD., Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W., has acquired the selling rights in the United Kingdom of the products of the American Animal Therapy Co., Ltd.

MESSRS. E. BING & SON, chemists, 41 St. George's Street, Canterbury, have acquired the prescription and recipe books of the late Mr. E. R. Biggleston, chemist and druggist, of 11 Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

MESSRS. ROBT. INGHAM CLARK & CO., LTD., will on December 20 remove their City offices from St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., to Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. Their telephone number will be Westminster 92.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 9, 1910.)

- "THE PLEISTOPHONE"; for apparatus for deafness (11). By Pairpoint Bros., 80 Dean Street, Soho, London, W. 326,765.
- "THE NEW MOTHER," and picture of baby using feeding-bottle holder; for feeding-bottle holders (13). By G. Bridges, A. E. F. & E. A. Black, 30 Kitchener Road, Thornton Heath. 326,437.
- "THERMOLIQUE"; for an antiseptic clinical thermometer case (15). By C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C. 326,321.
- "CONSOL"; for essences, beverages, etc. (42). By Consol Automatic Aëraturs, Ltd., 22-26 Paul Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. 326,256.
- "VEROX"; for extract of meat (42). By Tooth's Extract of Meat Co., 12 Duke Street, London, S.E. 326,272.
- "IMP, LINCOLN IMP"; for food substances (42). By Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., 51 Newland, Lincoln. 326,387/8.
- "DOCTOR"; for beverages (42 and 44). By Redgate, Ltd., 30 Traffic Street, Nottingham. 326,585/6.
- "CARVINO"; for food substances (42). By Stephen Smith & Co., Ltd., 51 Malmesbury Road, Bow, London, E. 327,176.
- Picture of man breaking crutch; for a mineral water (44). By A. Winter & Sohne, 33 Franz Joseph Strasse, Posteny, Hungary. 322,991.
- "JERRO"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By Jewsbury & Brown, Ardwick Green North, Manchester. 327,310.
- Black and white device of four A's with "O" in the centre; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Lanolin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 14 Tegeler Strasse, Berlin. 323,334.
- "HYLO"; for all articles (48). By C. Coutts, 26 Broad Street, Aberdeen. 326,904.
- "LITTLE DORRIT"; for toilet soaps (48). By Gerard Bros., Ltd., Gauntley Street, New Basford, Nottingham. 327,464.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 16, 1910.)

- "BAKELITE"; for phenol and formaldehyde condensation products (1). By L. H. Bakeland, Snug Rock, Harmony Park, Yonkers, New York, U.S.A. 325,082.
- "HYDRON"; for mineral dyes (1). By L. Cassella & Co., Ltd., 50 Feuerbachstrasse, Frankfurt-on-Main. 326,324.
- Device, including mallet and chisel and the letters "J. M."; for all goods (1). By Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., 74-81 Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 327,689.
- Picture of child with umbrella and packages; for chemicals (2) and (3). By Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd., Bebington, near Birkenhead. 327,232/3.
- "SIEGER'S MAN-TAM PASTILLEN"; for pharmaceutical troches (3). By Sieger & Co., Ltd., 15 Rudesheimerstrasse, Kreuznach. 322,476.
- "RENASCIN"; for all goods (3). By Dr. H. Schroeder Mfg. Co., Ltd., 36 Magdeburgerstrasse, Berlin, W., 35. 326,745.
- "BANAKE"; for all goods (3). By James Grant, 369 Eglinton Street, Glasgow. 326,860.
- Device of diamond in double circle and the letters "G. B. N."; for glycerin (3 and 4), for soaps, etc. (47), and for toilet soap and glycerin (48). By Gerard Brothers, Ltd., Soap Works, New Basford, Nottingham. 327,011/2/3/4.
- "MELOTA"; for solidified ointment or skin tablet (3). By H. E. Riley, 59 Lichfield Road, Aston, Birmingham. 327,272.
- "GLYTHICO"; for all goods (3). By Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd., 6-10 Lexington Street, Golden Square, London, W. 327,471.
- "CARMAX"; for inhalers (11). By F. T. Carter, Flat A, Glean-eagle Mansions, Streatham, London, S.W. 327,294.
- "DAVON"; for a table fitted for electro-therapeutics (11). "DURAVON"; for portable electric surgical lamps (11). By F. Davidson & Co., 29 Great Portland Street, London, W. 327,755/6.
- "KRISTOM"; for all goods (47 and 48). By Chrstr. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap Works, Bristol. 326,633/4.

"OMAR KHAYYAM"; for scents and perfumed soap (48). By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Aeton, London, W. 326,786.

"NUERA"; for hair preparations (48). By Nuera Mfg. Co., Old Hall Street, Liverpool. 327,481.

"TALFOS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Successors of S. Buckley & Co., Ltd., 2 Soho Square, London, W. 327,699.

Patent Specifications.

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

Specifications Accepted.

November 2, 1910.

- TREATMENT OF LIQUID HYDROCARBONS. 16908/09. Davies & Richards.
- MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND STAINS. 24119/09. Peiry.
- APPARATUS FOR STERILISING LIQUIDS. 24182/09. Forbes.
- ELECTROLYTIC PRODUCTION OF OXYGEN AND HYDROGEN. 24716/09. Eycken, Le Roy & Moritz.
- INHALER FOR MEDICATING AIR. 24751/09. Leach.
- TREATMENT OF LAC. 24825/09. Freymuth.
- BATH-SPONGE SUBSTITUTE. 26944/09. Edwards.
- FORMING SOLIDIFIED CARBONIC-ACID GAS. 27576/09. Read.
- RABBIT-FOOD. 27980/09. Hyde.
- SOLUBLE POWDER FROM EGG-YOLK. 28150/09. Gottsleben.
- MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. 86/10. Freeth & Cocksedge.
- CATALYTIC REDUCTION OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES. 3752/10. Bedford & Williams.
- CAPSULES FOR LIQUIFIED GAS. 8433/10. Campbell.
- MANUFACTURE OF SODIUM CYANIDE. 9375/10. Johnson.
- (Deutsche Gold & Silber Scheide Anstalt vorm. Roessler.)
- OXIDISING NITROGEN BY ELECTRICITY. 12229/10. Kaiser.
- PHOTOGRAPHING AND EXAMINING BY RÖNTGEN RAYS. 13765/10. Siemens & Halske Akt.-Ges.
- PYROPHORIC METAL ALLOYS. 15507/10. Beck.

November 9, 1910.

- OPHTHALMOMETERS. 25102/09. Gowlland.
- MANUFACTURE OF BENZOYL SALICYLIC ACID. 25470/09. Einhorn.
- RHEUMATISM LINIMENT. 25743/09. Brown.
- NEW PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUNDS. 30592/09 and 2104/10. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)
- MASSAGE VIBRATION-APPARATUS. 206/10. Ansell.
- CULTURE OF MICRO-ORGANISMS. 1090/10. Earp-Thomas.
- MANUFACTURE OF BARIUM SULPHATE. 1585/10. Exley.
- DISTENDING THE NOSTRILS TO IMPROVE RESPIRATION. 2504/10. Barfatt.
- MANUFACTURE OF MONO-CHLOR-ACETIC ACID. 6031/10. Horsley & United Alkali Co.
- TANNING-EXTRACTS. 7066/10. Hönig.
- MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIA. 14023/10. Haber.
- MANUFACTURE OF ALKALI NITRATES. 15525/10. Guye & Darier.

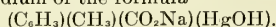
November 16, 1910.

- STERILISING-APPARATUS. 25509/09. Henri, Helbronner & Von Recklinghausen.
- LIQUID METAL-POLISH. 26182/09. Ockenden & Fowler.
- MANUFACTURE OF ALKALINE CYANIDES. 22253/09. Swan & Kendall.
- MANUFACTURE OF ALKALI ALUMINATES. 30324/09. Peniakoff.
- MANUFACTURE OF NITRATES. 30502/09. Johnson. (Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik.)
- CHEMICAL-CLEANING BY BENZINE. 1641/10. Haddan. (Firm Ferd. Lüttgen Wwe.)
- DISINFECTING MACKINTOSH-SHEET. 1967/10. Tatton, Tatton & Walker.
- ADJUSTING SALTS AND SUGAR IN COW'S MILK. 3508/10. Müller.
- THERMOMETERS. 9350/10. Fournier.
- APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING ANÆSTHETICS. 15808/10. Poole.
- BREAD POOR IN CARBOHYDRATES. 17417/10. Stahl.
- OPERATION-TABLE. 18771/10. Down.
- MANUFACTURE OF POTASSIUM PERSULPHATE. 23157/10. Pietsch & Adolph.
- MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURYL CHLORIDE. 23923/10. Akt.-Ges. für Anilin Fabrikation.

Scientific Progress

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Afridiol. This compound, which is recommended as a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, is an ortho-toluate of mercury and sodium of the formula



It is especially recommended as a component of antiseptic-soaps for disinfecting the hands and instruments in the course of surgical operations.

Essential Oil of Coconut.—Haller and Lassieur ("Comptes Rendus," 151, 697) have examined the volatile oil obtained during the purification of coconut-fat. From it they have isolated methyl-heptyl-ketone and methyl-nonyl-ketone, and the optically active alcohols which have been identified as methyl-heptyl-carbinol and methyl-nonyl-carbinol. The hitherto unknown body methyl-undecyl-ketone ($C_{13}H_{26}O$) has been isolated. It melts at 26° , and boils at 260° - 265° .

Alkaloidal Drugs.—Messrs. Cæsar & Loretz, reporting on 1910 growth of drugs, state the average content of alkaloids in *stramonium-leaves* was found to be 0.198 to 0.321 per cent.; of *hyoscyamus-leaves*, 0.045 to 0.06 per cent., so that the requirements of the U.S.P. (0.08 per cent.) and Ph. Helv. (0.1 per cent.) could not be fulfilled—a confirmation of previous observations. The alkaloidal content of dried *belladonna-root* varied between 0.32 and 0.645 per cent. The supply of *hydrastis-root* was found to be of excellent quality; the lowest percentage of hydrastine was 2.63, while as much as 4.06 was present in some roots, the average being a content of 3.5 to 3.9 per cent.

New Alkaloids.—An alkaloid, which has been named naucleine, has been extracted from the leaves of *Nauclea aculeata*, a Javanese plant employed as a remedy for the opium-habit. It forms white needles, insoluble in water, and has the formula $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_4$. It melts at 264° , and forms a platinum salt melting at 250° . Mossler ("Pharm. Central," 1910, 571) states that if cyanogen bromide be allowed to react with brucine in chloroformic solution, the alkaloid is isomerised. This isomer he terms *allobrucine*. It is a mono-acid base crystallising with five molecules of water, and melts at 69.5° , or, when anhydrous, at 132° . It is highly laevorotatory, $[\alpha]_D = -113^\circ$. It is reconverted into brucine by boiling with water.

New Glucoside in Pear-leaves.—Bourquelot and Fichtenholz ("Jour. de Pharm. et de Chimie," 1910, 3, 97) have found that the presence of hydroquinone in the leaves of the pear-tree, which has been demonstrated by Weevers, is due to the presence of a glucoside, which they have isolated by boiling with 90-per-cent. alcohol for twenty minutes. The alcohol is evaporated, and the residual liquid cleared with subacetate of lead solution. Excess of lead is removed by sulphuretted hydrogen and the filtered liquid evaporated to dryness, and the residue redissolved in water containing a trace of thymol. This liquid is inverted by invertin and emulsin, and the sugar formed examined. The pure glucoside melts at 142° , decomposes, and then the mass melts again at 193° . It has a specific rotation -60° . On analysis it was proved that this new glucoside is arbutin, $C_6H_7(OH)(OC_6H_4O_2).H_2O$, a glucoside which has not before been isolated in a state of purity.

The Examination of Civet.—Charabot and Hébert ("Bull. Soc. Chim.," 1910, 687) have made a further examination of four samples of civet, three of which were of known authenticity. The following figures give the results of their analyses:

| | I | II | III | IV |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Melting-point ... | 35° - 36° | — | — | — |
| Insoluble in ether alcohol ... | 3.70 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 20.50 |
| Mineral matter ... | 0.70 | 0.30 | 0.70 | 2.00 |
| Total fatty acids ... | 62.5 | 59.6 | 63.8 | 17.2 |
| Melting-point of fatty acids | 36° - 37° | — | — | — |
| Saponification-value ... | 182 | 109.2 | 110 | 81.2 |

The fourth sample was probably adulterated. The authors consider that no civet should be considered genuine which does not comply with the following requirements: Not more than 6 per cent. should be insoluble in ether-alcohol; at least 50 per cent. of fatty acids should be yielded on saponification; the saponification-value must not be below 100.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.—The Peking Assembly, on November 25 (says a Reuter's message), unanimously passed a resolution urging the necessity for the immediate adoption of the most extensive anti-opium measures, and deprecating the renewal of the present agreement with Great Britain regarding the opium-trade.



Postal Address:

C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 119/43. Liquid salol dentifrice.
- 119/54. Wroughton's ointment.
- 116/16. "Hastings" truss: supply.
- 117/16. "Pine-Hazel Snow": makers.
- 116/161. "Anarthrol" (? French preparation).
- 118/21. Kopp's hyd. salicyl. hypodermic injection.
- 118/33. "Wilda artiste pour les livres": who, or what, is it?

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Agar-agar in powder: wholesale supply (116/29).
- Alexine: suppliers (117/28).
- Artificial flowers for window-display: makers (114/58).
- Bone soother-mounts, etc.: wholesale supply (115/52).
- Boot-polishes: wholesale distributors (118/29).
- Business-register (for chemists' daily receipts): supply (115/56).
- Coraline dentifrice: makers (115/38).
- Cream of tartar, etc.: French manufacturers (118/59).
- Diabetic foods: makers (117/10).
- "Ideal" feeding-bottle: makers (117/23).
- Japan kananga-water: makers and London supply (113/30).
- Kerol: manufacturers (117/29 and 119/45).
- "Lenicet": maker (117/30).
- Liquorice-juice in powder: wholesale supply (118/67).
- "Messina Works" colouring-powder: makers (119/8).
- Metal cases for clinicals: makers (117/23).
- "Moonflower" perfume: makers (133/43).
- Moulton's pain-paint: makers and London agents (113/47).
- Naphthalene candles: first-hand supply (39/4).
- Paris green: first-hand dealers (112/13).
- "Pergenol": maker and agents (117/1).
- Pertussia, makers and wholesale agents (118/4).
- Petrole Hahn: maker and agent (118/4).
- Pine bath-extract: suppliers (119/46).
- "Pinoxie" supply (119/46).
- Pural: makers (114/53).
- Revalenta Arabica: makers (113/28).
- Salol tooth-powder: supply (119/43).
- Salolident: makers (119/43).
- Sand-blasting: London firm (31/17).
- Singleton's eye-ointment: makers (115/30).
- "Starter" (for cheese-making): supply (113/29).
- "Wheatena": London agents (116/19).

APPRECIATIONS.

"I have to thank you for your prompt reply to my query, which will probably save me pounds in the course of the year." (112/9.)

"After trying to find — Co. for the past month I wrote to you, and had the address inside twenty-four hours, for which I thank you very much indeed." (74/47.)

"We thank you for the trouble you have taken on our behalf re chloride of magnesium, and will not fail to mention your valuable paper, which gets more indispensable to us every year." (115/20.)

"Many thanks for your reply. . . . This is a clear proof of the value of the Information Department, as the article had been asked for at some of the principal chemist's in Town without result." (78/15.)

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

Chemists, Herbalists, Bonesetters, Itinerant Quacks—

a pretty quartette!—are now being pilloried together in the public Press, judgment having been passed upon them by 1,600 medical men without process of law or the opportunity of a word in self-defence. I do not mean that the Blue Book on unqualified medical practice places all these malefactors on precisely the same level, but all are charged with the same offence, the evil effects are represented as being in all cases much the same, and, of course, the hurried penny-a-liner who condenses this Report into half a column has not time for nice discrimination. The result is a monstrous piece of injustice to an honourable, legalised calling, which is not lessened by the fact that it is due to the action of a body many of whose members are, to speak plainly, trade-rivals of the men they libel. It is not denied that there are a good many chemists who abuse their opportunities for treating diseases without reference to a doctor, as there are a good many doctors who are guilty of professionally "infamous" practices, or what ought to be considered such; but this Report enormously exaggerates the evil, and grossly misrepresents the attitude of the pharmaceutical body as a whole towards it. It does this both directly and by implication—it represents the exceptional as the normal, and ignores altogether

The Other Side of the Question,

a consideration of which is necessary to a just judgment. This is too large a subject to be adequately dealt with here, but one or two particular points must be mentioned. The counter-prescriber, says the Report, is resorted to especially by the poor; and various reasons are given why this is so, but the chief reason is overlooked. The poor go to the chemist because he meets them sympathetically, gives them prompt attention, treats them not merely as "cases" to be disposed of as quickly and with as little trouble as possible, but as equals and fellows of his own. The busy doctor, intent on fees, and worried possibly by overwork, does not always do this. One of the commonest experiences of my somewhat varied life in the trade is the complaint of the poor against the parish or club doctor for inattention and cavalier treatment. They frequently prefer to bear the expense of being prescribed for by the chemist to being treated by these gentlemen for nothing. The case of the well-to-do is not altogether different from that of the poorer classes. Their common-sense tells them that doctors frequently magnify simple ailments into portentous proportions, and run up unnecessarily large bills. They find, too, that when all that is apparently required is relief from some slight but annoying affection they get this more promptly and with less trouble from a chemist than from a doctor.

The Alternative

in these cases—and they are the immense majority of "counter" cases—is not between the chemist and the doctor, but between the chemist and the patent medicine; they would not consult anybody if the chemist were not there. The Report represents chemists as habitually prescribing patents, but this is not true of many; most chemists who are compelled to prescribe do so rather than recommend "patents" of whose composition they know nothing, and this is in every way better for the patient. The chemist is, however, more than once

in this Report singled out as the chief offender in pushing patents, as also in the matter of "self-drugging." There is no hint given as to the means by which we are to prevent self-drugging, or how far doctors themselves have fostered it by their increasing habit of prescribing what are virtually proprietary medicines; the only logical outcome of this part of the Report would be the total prohibition of the sale of medicines not actually prescribed by a medical man, and one almost wonders that this is not recommended. It is well that facts of public importance, however unpalatable, should be made known; but this Report goes beyond facts, to charges and insinuations which cannot be justified without more direct evidence than is here given.

The Milk-of-Sulphur Prosecutions,

which were so frequent between 1870 and 1880, would have ended very differently if there had been a Professor Wild to go into the witness-box for the defendants. Those of us who can look back on these lively times, when the question "What is milk of sulphur?" more than any other agitated the pharmaceutical world, will agree with me in thinking that many an innocent druggist was the victim of a miscarriage of justice. At that time precipitated sulphur was practically unknown—that is, sulphur precipitated by hydrochloric acid; the milk of sulphur generally sold, which had been sold for generations, was a sulphur precipitated by sulphuric acid, and in the nature of the case the substance was partly sulphur and partly calcium sulphate. The advent of the 1868 B.P., which, being new, was regarded as something of a fetish, or, at the very least, the product of plenary inspiration, altered the position, and the Food and Drugs Inspectors suddenly found that milk of sulphur ought to contain no lime. In this they were backed up by experts who held that sulphate of lime could not possibly do any good, or be of any service as a medicine. The consequence was that the new or Judge-made law came down with a very heavy hand on many retailers who had continued to sell as milk of sulphur that which they had for years sold without hindrance, to the manifest advantage of their customers. Unfortunately there was no one who had Professor Wild's knowledge of the subject, otherwise we would still have been selling the old milk of sulphur, of which the purer precipitated sulphur has never quite taken the place. Still more unfortunately the 1898 edition of the British Pharmacopœia made "milk of sulphur" a synonym of "sulphur præcipitatum." This should be deleted in the next edition.

"Violet Powder"

also came under review in the same decade, and I recall vividly the excitement which arose in connection with the first case that came into court. This was due to the death of some children who had been dusted with a violet powder which was ultimately proved to have contained a large percentage of arsenic. The druggist who sold the powder was tried on a criminal charge (if my memory is not at fault), and the defence was that arsenic had been supplied by a wholesale house in mistake for one of the ingredients of the dusting-powder, and the error was not discovered till after the mischief had been done. This dreadful accident at once drew attention to the violet powders on the market, and one of these on analysis was found to contain an appreciable amount of calcium sulphate. Then, as now, it was generally assumed that violet powder was simply perfumed starch, and the manufacturers of the powder were summoned for adulteration. On the evidence of Professor Redwood, who said that the trace of inorganic matter present was quite harmless, the case was dismissed. It appeared from subsequent correspondence that the "trace" was a fairly large one, since some samples of the same brand showed upwards of 80 per cent. of calcium sulphate; but as by common consent manufacturers reverted to the use of starch, the excitement rapidly died away.



DISINFECTANTS

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Grand Prix, Buenos Aires, 1910.

**Diploma of Honour for the
"Sanitas" Exhibit, Brussels, 1910.**

**Bronze Medal for "Sanitas-Bactox" at
the Royal Sanitary Institute, Brighton, 1910.**

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| BICARB. SODA | 15/ cwt. | Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA) | 21/ cwt. |
| Finest Extra Special | | Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE | 10 lb. |
| BORACIC ACID POWDER, Finest | 40/ cwt. | Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER | 8 & 1/ lb. |
| No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED | 31/ cwt. | PUMICE POWDER Extra Finest Levigated | 35/ cwt. |
| No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED | 30/ cwt. | No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIP. CHALK | 25/ cwt. |
| Best Cleaned LINSEED | 30/ cwt. | Finest Pure STARCH POWDER | 22/ cwt. |
| EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry | 11/6 cwt. | Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL | 32/ cwt. |
| Ditto, Medium Crystals | 12/6 .. | Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes) | 18/ cwt. |
| FLOWERS OF SUL- PHUR , Finest English | 13/6 cwt. | | |
| Ditto, Foreign | 9/6 .. | | |
| FULLER'S EARTH (In Dredgers) | 1/2 & 6 5/611/22/ | | |

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Editorial Articles.

"Quackery."

THE reception by the lay Press of the Report prepared by the Privy Council and the Local Government Board as to the practice of medicine and surgery by unqualified persons in the United Kingdom has been, as was to be expected, on the lines of the Report, which is exceedingly condemnatory of chemists and others who are mentioned in the Report. Indeed, some newspaper writers allow their imagination to run riot with the statements made by medical officers of health. We regard this as a matter in which chemists and druggists must look after themselves, and we have accordingly issued the following letter to all the local Associations in Great Britain:

SIR,—Herewith is a reprint from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 26, of an abstract of a Report instigated by the General Medical Council and the Privy Council on Unqualified Medical Practice in this country.

I need not point out how seriously this affects the interests of all chemists and druggists, and how desirable it is that they individually and as Associations should watch developments and do what they can to safeguard their rights.

Appended is a reprint of an Editorial article on Counter-prescribing written before the Report appeared, but pertinent nevertheless.

Perhaps this matter may be brought before the next meeting of your Association. It may not be necessary to discuss it publicly at present, but early action is desirable.

I enclose a paragraph from the Report referring to your district.

Yours faithfully,

THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

We observe that the General Medical Council's autumn session was concluded without further public reference to the Report. This means that nothing in regard to amendment of the law can be done until May 1911. Legislation will be necessary to stop any of the "evils" dealt with in the Report, and we understand that the Government and its Departments will leave the drafting of such legislation to the General Medical Council. It does not necessarily follow that the Government will undertake to see these proposals through Parliament, for it is well known that throughout the House of Commons there is a feeling that medical men are selfish with respect to their rights, and are apt to ignore the liberties of the people and the rights of other individuals who are concerned with any department of medical practice.

It is a remarkable coincidence that practically at the same time as this Report was issued the German Imperial Government laid before the Reichstag a Bill to deal with the question of medical practice by unqualified persons and the sale of proprietary medicines. The matter has been "in the air" since 1908, and as regards the subject of unqualified practice, the principal point in the new law is that all persons engaged in this pursuit will be obliged to make a full declaration to the authorities as to their educational standard, occupation, methods of treatment, etc., besides having to keep an account of their transactions in a form to be laid down by the Federal Council. Treatment by letter, hypnotism, and the use of other than local anaesthetics is forbidden, also treatment

of venereal diseases, infectious ailments, and of cancer, by persons who are not medical graduates. Permission to carry on the practice may be withdrawn at any time if the authorities believe that the person is thereby endangering human or animal life. Unqualified practitioners, on a par with their qualified brethren, will be forbidden to dispense or supply remedies or appliances to their clients, and also to advise the purchase of remedies at any particular business. So far as the sale of secret remedies is concerned, the provisions of this Bill are specially directed against all advertisements of such preparations. In the introduction it is stated that the proposal to control the sale of this class of products by making them pass certain tests before permitting their sale to the public would not lead to the desired result. On the contrary, it is stated, such a course would only tend to favour the manufacture of these articles, as the owners could point to the fact that their preparation had received official sanction, and this would, in addition, increase the moral responsibility of the Government, as permission would at least imply a guarantee of the harmlessness and monetary value of the preparation. The provisions of the Bill dealing with secret remedies all refer to advertisements: one year's imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 250*l.*, or either of these penalties, will be inflicted on whoever makes false statements publicly regarding the prevention or healing of ailments, bodily defects and diseases in man or beast, or concerning infants' foods or strengthening foods, designed to deceive the public as to their value or efficacy. This also applies to false statements concerning the origin of the articles, or of the manufacturer or inventor. Six months' imprisonment and a fine up to 75*l.*, or either, will be the penalty for not disclosing the contents, or the weight of the component parts, or the principal feature in any public advertisements referring to articles for the cure or prevention of human or animal ailments, etc. The use of testimonials, letters of thanks from clients, opinions of authorities, and all similar statements is to be forbidden. Practically unlimited authority to suppress any obnoxious preparations will be vested in the Federal Council, as it will, by virtue of paragraph 6 of the Bill, be empowered to forbid the sale of preparations or appliances for the cure, etc., of man or beast, of infants' foods or of strengthening foods, if there are grounds to assume that the impeached article is injurious to health, or is marketed in a manner intended to deceive or swindle the public. To assist the Federal Council in this work a commission consisting of high (judicial) Government officials, experts in medicine, veterinary surgery, and pharmacy, will be appointed for a period of five years by the Imperial Chancellor. In cases of an appeal on the part of the manufacturer of a suppressed article, the latter will be allowed to plead his cause before this commission.

Cascara Sagrada.

JUDGING by advices from New York which have been received in London of late, a much better tone characterised the situation in cascara sagrada during November, the tendency of prices having been distinctly upwards, so much so that the prices ruling in the New York market are above the parity of London. The chief facts to be noted are that considerable quantities have been bought on the Pacific Coast for consumption by American manufacturers, and that the stocks have been steadily reduced. It cannot, however, be said that London has yet followed this upward movement, chiefly on account of the fact that spot stocks are quite ample to satisfy the usual consumptive demand on this side for some months ahead. Moreover, the annual consumption in the United Kingdom

bears no comparison with that of the United States, where, if anything, the popularity of cascara is increasing. If, as has been said, the world's annual consumption is about 1,000 to 1,200 tons, then we hold over a third of it in London. That, however, does not alter the fact that the bulk of it is mostly held by sanguine holders for a much higher market. Sales in a number of instances at present values would be much below cost, and as the drug is one that can be held indefinitely, this accounts for the fact that several large holders are indifferent sellers. It is common knowledge that cascara crop reports are manipulated by Pacific Coast and New York houses. For instance, in April, before actual peeling of the 1910 crop commenced, an endeavour was made to initiate a bull movement in New York, which was not successful. The movement was intended for the purpose of making a higher market in order to unload large carry-over stocks held as the result of speculation, and to replace at lower prices from the new crop. This, of course, did not accord with the ideas of others whose wish was to prevent unjustifiably high prices being paid for bark at that period, and so encouraging a large collection from April to July, at which time the trees are richest in sap.

It would appear from the London monthly statement of drugs that the turnover during the first ten months of the year has not been so large as at the corresponding period of 1909, the deliveries for this period showing a decline to 153 tons, as against 204 tons, or 51 tons less. On the other hand, the London stock on October 31 showed a decline of 61 tons; this standing at 371 tons, as against 432 tons in 1909, while the imports for the ten months (107 tons) are 87 tons more than in 1909. These figures, however, are only approximate, and do not reflect the actual statistical position as regards deliveries, as the purchases of several of the large importers and consumers who buy direct from the Pacific Coast or New York are not included in the above figures. In the following table we give the movement of prices during the year:

| — | London Spot Prices | C.i.f. Prices | New York F.o.b. Prices |
|---------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| January ... | 36 <i>s.</i> to 38 <i>s.</i> | 31 <i>s.</i> | 7 <i>c.</i> to 8 <i>c.</i> nom. |
| February ... | 34 <i>s.</i> to 35 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> | 32 <i>s.</i> | 7 <i>c.</i> to 7½ <i>c.</i> |
| March ... | 33 <i>s.</i> to 35 <i>s.</i> | 32 <i>s.</i> | 7 <i>c.</i> to 7½ <i>c.</i> |
| April ... | 35 <i>s.</i> to 36 <i>s.</i> | 32 <i>s.</i> | 7 <i>c.</i> to 7½ <i>c.</i> |
| May ... | 33 <i>s.</i> to 35 <i>s.</i> | 33 <i>s.</i> | 7 <i>c.</i> to 7½ <i>c.</i> |
| June ... | 33 <i>s.</i> to 35 <i>s.</i> | 34 <i>s.</i> | 7½ <i>c.</i> to 7¾ <i>c.</i> |
| July ... | 35 <i>s.</i> | 35 <i>s.</i> | 7½ <i>c.</i> to 8½ <i>c.</i> |
| August ... | 33 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 35 <i>s.</i> | 33 <i>s.</i> to 34 <i>s.</i> | 7½ <i>c.</i> to 8½ <i>c.</i> |
| September ... | 34 <i>s.</i> to 37 <i>s.</i> | 33 <i>s.</i> to 34 <i>s.</i> | 7½ <i>c.</i> to 9 <i>c.</i> |
| October ... | 38 <i>s.</i> | 35 <i>s.</i> | 7½ <i>c.</i> to 8½ <i>c.</i> |
| November | 38 <i>s.</i> | 35 <i>s.</i> | 7½ <i>c.</i> to 8½ <i>c.</i> |

So far as fluctuations are concerned it will be seen that the year has been comparatively uninteresting, and that the opening and closing (to end of November) are almost on the same level. The lowest spot price actually paid was 33*s.* per cwt., but it must be pointed out that this price refers to auction sales without reserve, the private values then ruling being several shillings higher. On one occasion only has the market approached excitement, that being about the end of August and beginning of September, when it is estimated that about 100 tons were sold on spot and for shipment at up to 37*s.* and 34*s.* respectively. This movement was partly attributed to large forest fires, but more so to the shortage of labour, which eventually resulted, it is said, in a peeling of 500 to 600 tons; but reports differ. Since then there has been no decided reaction in prices, and although the demand on the whole has

proved disappointing, having been of a hand-to-mouth character, several important dealers are of opinion that the movement in the United States will be reflected here when the winter demand is felt.

Essential Oils as Antiseptics.

ESSENTIAL oils or substances containing them are the oldest antiseptics which have been used by man. In modern times the reasons for their antiseptic action have been gone into by chemists, Mr. C. T. Kingzett especially having shown that the products arising from the exposure of oils to moisture and oxygen are more active than the original oils themselves. We have recorded in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 397, some data regarding the amounts of substances required to prevent the growth of common micro-organisms in culture media at the normal temperature, two days' contact being allowed. In a table the factors for many substances are given, including eleven essential oils, from which it appears that in antiseptic power they are of the same strength as carbolic acid, or slightly stronger. The whole matter has now been gone into very fully by Dr. W. H. Martindale. An account of his experiments extending to nine pages is given in the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" for November. "The Lancet" bacteriological method was employed to determine the carbolic-acid co-efficient of each oil or aromatic substance, the details being fully set forth in the paper. The results show that some essential oils are much more antiseptic than has hitherto been credited by bacteriologists, the following being the co-efficients in each case:

| | Carbolic-acid co-efficient | | Carbolic-acid co-efficient |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Origanum oil ... | 25.76 | Rosemary oil ... | 5.94 |
| Thymol ... | 25.29 | Otto of rose ... | 5.94 |
| Carvacrol ... | 21.32 | Cassia oil ... | 5.35 |
| Thymol ... | 19.41 | Wintergreen oil ... | 4.64 |
| Thyme oil ... | 14.85 | Eucalyptus amygd. ... | 4.35 |
| Thyme oil ... | 13.38 | Lavender oil ... | 4.94 |
| Geraniol ... | 12.29 | Lemon oil ... | 3.94 |
| Cinnam. leaf oil ... | 9.66 | Almond oil, essential, <i>sine acid. prussic.</i> ... | 3.76 |
| Oil of cinnamon bark (52 per cent. aldehyde) ... | 8.91 | Eucalyptol ... | 3.76 |
| Oil of cloves ... | 8.88 | Eucalyptus Globulus oil ... | 3.55 |
| Cinnamic aldehyde ... | 8.029 | Light oil of tar (rectified) ... | 2.175 |
| Citronellol ... | 8.117 | Santal oil ... | 1.67 |
| Oil of cinnamon bark (82 per cent. aldehyde) in soap ... | 7.925 | Birch tar oil ... | 1.67 |
| " (in water) ... | 7.105 | Cade oil ... | <1 |

The oils were used in aqueous or saponaceous solutions, and the experiments were made with *Bacillus coli communis*, but we have omitted these details as the results are most interesting comparatively. In a supplementary note Dr. Martindale, in commenting on the co-efficients of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* oil, *Eucalyptus Globulus* oil, and eucalyptol, recalls the discussion between Umney and Brownscombe (*C. & D.*, 1910, I., 271 and 669) as to which type of oil should have preference in the forthcoming new British Pharmacopoeia, and says:

"As the action of eucalyptus oils is generally considered due to antiseptic power, it would seem desirable not to exclude oils rich in phellandrene. Personally, I would stipulate that the oil must not be of such a character as to produce a choking sensation on inhalation. This spasmodic effect is stated to be produced by aromadendral and other aldehydes; other authorities say the phellandrene is the choking body. Of this much we are certain, that of the three samples—eucalyptol, eucalyptus glob., and eucalyptus amygd.—under discussion, the amygdalina produces by far the most choking, and the globulus has by far the pleasantest smell."

Amygdalina oil was deofficialised because it was supposed that the efficacy of eucalyptus oil is due to eucalyptol; but the present writer pointed out in 1885 that the reputation of the oil in Europe was based upon use of amygdalina oil. We judge from Dr. Martindale's results that the peculiar efficacy of this oil is not owing to bactericidal properties as measured on *B. coli communis*. Perhaps any kind of eucalyptus oil kills the influenza and catarrhal bacilli better than most other essential oils. This is another line of experiment for Dr. Martindale to try, and if he finds the oils more virulent to other bacilli than *Bacillus coli communis*, there will be a good reason for not swearing by carbolic-acid co-efficients, which are all right for sewage-disinfectants, but are not of much value for anti-influenza cures.

Progress in Pharmacology.

ALTHOUGH by the Pharmacy Act, 1852, the examinations which pharmacists in Great Britain have to pass must not include the theory and practice of medicine, surgery, or midwifery, pharmacists are, nevertheless, exceptionally interested in pharmacology. Indeed, the part which they play in the production of remedies for the use of medical practitioners brings them so closely into touch with pharmacology that they must, if they are to keep up to date, know about the shifting of the old landmarks and note the progress which pharmacologists make in elucidating the action of medicinal agents. We occasionally hear from extremists in this subject that medicines are of very little use in the treatment of disease; but when pharmacologists are brought together, as at the last meeting of the British Medical Association Section of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, a different story is told, and physicians appear to vie with each other in the elucidation of the rationale of the action of beneficial medicines. The "British Medical Journal" of November 19 contained about a dozen of the most interesting papers communicated to the Section, and most of them appeal to pharmacists. We may instance the

paper by Dr. Fortescue-Brickdale, of Oxford, on "The Comparative Therapeutic Value of the Organic and Inorganic Compounds of Certain Elementary Bodies." He deals first with the halogens, comparing with potassium iodide (76.5) the organic compounds iodalbumin (21.5), iodoglycidine (10), sajodin (26), iodipin (10), olivenol iodate (7.6), tiidine (50), and iodival (47). (The figures in parentheses are the percentage of halogen compared with that of potassium salts.) Similarly, potassium bromide (67.3) is compared with the organic compounds—viz., bromalbacid (6), bromocoll (20), bromipin (10), bromolein (20), bromural (41.3), bromalin (30.9), bromamide (77.8), and brometone (77.1). Dr. Fortescue-Brickdale concludes that organic halogen compounds are non-toxic owing to the small amount of the element which they contain or yield to the organism. He then deals with arsenic compounds, specially referring to Dr. W. Harrison Martindale's communication to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which was published serially in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. He considers the arsenic-containing drugs in three series: (1) inorganic, (2) aliphatic, and (3) aromatic organic compounds, and says:

"In the action of atoxyl and some of its allies on trypanosomes a new pharmacodynamic process is involved. Thus in this case the organically combined element has a value which differs materially from that of the simple inorganic anhydride. When, however, atoxyl is applied to the treatment of syphilis, chorea, or any of the grave forms of anæmia, there is no evidence that any further action takes place that can be ascribed to the gradual splitting off of inorganic arsenic, and thus no advantage is gained in giving a rapidly eliminated form in large doses, rather

than one which, being slowly excreted, can be given in small ones."

Dr. Fortescue-Brickdale also deals with phosphorus compounds and iron compounds. Another exceedingly interesting paper is that communicated by

Chrysarobin. Professor P. G. Unna, of Hamburg, entitled "New Facts Concerning Chrysarobin."

The author is familiar with the introduction of Goa powder, and mentions how pharmacologists were misled as to its action upon the skin by Attfield's report that its active principle is chrysophanic acid. Professor Unna deals fully with this and the effect upon the skin of bodies allied to chrysarobin, special attention being given to the possibility that it is the oxidation-products of these bodies which are remedial in psoriasis and other skin-diseases. Practice has not sustained this view; therefore the Professor has carried the matter further, and finds that the oxidation of chrysarobin upon the skin resembles that which occurs in the presence of oleic acid or Hebra's ointment when kept in an ointment-box. He has come to the conclusion that the oxidation of chrysarobin on the skin is due to the presence of oleic acid on the skin surface, and the product formed is the remedial agent. He proceeds:

"After discovering this new source of free oxygen on the skin surface, I had to prove that oleic acid was sufficient to oxidise chrysarobin. This investigation was much facilitated by the discovery that chrysarobin dissolved in benzol has a characteristic spectrum, which during oxidation also changes. It is characterised by two bands in the green lying closely together (535 and 510). If, however, the chrysarobin is oxidised in absence of alkalies, the spectrum shows only a broad indistinct band in the green and an obscuration in the yellow. I propose to call this new body *oxychrysarobin* at present until its exact constitution is known. If we oxidise chrysarobin by means of oleic acid which has been in contact with air for some time, or by heated linseed oil (*siccatis*), by peroxide of benzoyl, by oleate of lead, or by persulphate of ammonia, in increasing degree oxychrysarobin results. A totally different product is gained by the oxidation of chrysarobin in the presence of alkalies. If we, after Liebermann, conduct a stream of air through an alkaline solution of chrysarobin, we get chrysophanates; but if we continue this process for a very long time the change goes further, and finally, after adding acids, we get another product, easily soluble in benzol, which has also a characteristic spectrum—namely, an indistinct band in the green and chiefly a dark, sharply defined band in the red (625). I propose to call this product 'chrysaloxin.'"

"If this new theory based upon oleic acid is right, we must in future conduct our treatment thus, that the change of chrysarobin into oxychrysarobin is hastened, facilitated, and increased. I therefore propose a generous use of chrysarobin *siccatis* and of ointments containing, besides chrysarobin, oleates of lead. After a year's experience I am able to recommend this form of treatment of psoriasis as an especially quick and thorough one."

A discussion on the effects of digitalis on the human heart was inaugurated by Professor Dr.

Digitalis. K. F. Wenckebach, in introducing whom Professor A. R. Cushny, the President of the Section, said:

"It had been shown experimentally that digitalis had a double action—on the inhibitory cardiac function and on the heart muscle. The laboratory investigators now asked the clinicians whether these two factors were properly balanced in digitalis, or whether the therapeutic action would be improved by augmenting one or other factor. If the clinicians would answer this question the experimental investigator could go further, and would be prepared to supply the needs of the clinician. But the clinical opinion must be backed by actual measurements, which would be comparable to those obtained in the laboratory."

It is not possible to epitomise Dr. Wenckebach's contribution, which extends to six pages and is illustrated by twenty-two heart-tracings; but it was a whole-hearted support of the value of digitalis, especially when given in the form of the powdered leaves, and in concluding he said: "If ever I should acquire a reputation for treating

heart patients with success, it will be from my giving in this way digitalis in cases where authorities and text-books forbid it." Dr. James Mackenzie, physician to the Mount Vernon Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, followed with a statement which proved that digitalis is the most valuable drug in the armoury of the heart physician, and that its benefits are obtained when it is prescribed with full knowledge of the suitability of the patient and in adequate doses. Dr. Mackenzie considers that the B.P. tincture of digitalis is very reliable. The extractives which go under such names as "digitalin" and "digitoxin" he has not used, "because none of these glucosides are sufficiently definite to be recognised, while a preparation like the tincture contains the different glucosides, and there is no reason to suppose that the special preparations have any distinctive advantage." This statement was supported by Dr. H. H. Turnbull, who was associated with Dr. Mackenzie, and who made the necessary pharmacological experiments which afforded the requisite comparison with the clinical experience. He concluded that the special points which are important in the administration of digitalis are:

1. Full doses are necessary to produce the effects of the drug, and unless it is pushed no result may be obtained in cases which would at once react to large doses.

2. There is no danger in pushing the drug if the type of case is taken into consideration and the results watched. In most cases the patient stopped the drug himself owing to the increasing nausea, and the only cases likely to show bad effects are those with damaged auriculo-ventricular bundle, in whom heart-block may result. Several cases have been treated in the out-patient department with doses of mxx , three times a day, with excellent results.

3. Raised blood-pressure is no contra-indication to the use of digitalis, and is often due to some secondary effect of the heart-failure.

The only other paper communicated to the Section which we can mention now is one by Professor R. T. Hewlett on "The Bacteriology of Soured Milk."

Lactic-acid Bacilli. This was one of four papers that were read on soured-milk treatment, and we mention it alone as it deals very fully with the bacteriology of certain commercial lactic bacillus preparations—

namely, Oppenheimer's fluid culture, fermentiactyl tablets, lactobacilline tablets, sauerin tablets and fluid sauerin, trilactine tablets, and Rowntree's lactic chocolates. The methods of examination are fully described and the conclusions arrived at are set forth at length. We commend this and other papers communicated to the Pharmacological and Therapeutic Section to the attention of those who are interested in medical treatment from the more scientific side, and especially to those who desire to keep pace with physicians in the improvement of remedies in accordance with progress through research.

For whom is this?

One of our Indian subscribers has evidently become so sure about THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST representing *the whole drug-trade* that he has inadvertently used our telegraphic address in place of that of his London wholesale house. We have received the following Reuter's message addressed to "Chemicus London" and dated Calcutta, November 29:

"Post three Maxims inhalers, 144 boxes compound cinnamon-tablets."

On reference to Reuter's we found that they had not the name of the sender, or we might have been able to place the message in the hands of the proper owners. The matter has been referred back to Calcutta; meanwhile some wholesale house may know something about it.

The Medical Curriculum.

The decline of intelligent prescription-writing by medical men has often been referred to, and as frequently attributed to the lack of knowledge of drugs possessed by the prescribers. Formerly the requirements from students regarding materia medica took up a lot of time, but the result was that medical men were able to write prescriptions without recourse to proprietary mixtures. "The Lancet" suggests that the reaction against studying materia medica in the medical curriculum has gone too far, and although it is hopeless to attempt to reintroduce the old materia medica, a modified form might be tried. The advantages that would be gained are thus stated by our contemporary:

"It would give him a more exact idea of what he prescribes; it would free him from over-dictation at the hands of the pharmaceutical chemist. Medical men owe a vast debt to the products of the research, skill, and care which characterise so much of modern pharmacy, but it is not rare for the pharmacist to step beyond his rightful domain and to attempt to indicate to the prescriber what and how he should prescribe. We have no special wish to conserve the use of Latin in prescriptions, though it may ensure a prescription being understood and correctly compounded in every quarter of the globe, but a student at his Qualifying examination should be able to write an intelligible prescription at least in English, containing the drugs suited for the effect which he wishes to obtain, and so compounded that they are fit for administration. This is no unreasonable demand, and yet all who have to examine students for their Final examinations will agree that the average medical student at the end of his course is frequently unable to write a prescription free from faults."

Half-crown Golf-balls.

In last week's issue of "Country Life" Mr. Horace Hutchinson gives the following analyses of two half-crown golf-balls by Mr. F. J. Lloyd, F.C.S.:

| | A | B |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Weight of ball | 40.6 grams | 45.9 grams |
| Volume of ball | 39.5 c.c. | 40.5 c.c. |
| Composition of ball— | | |
| Cemental outer layer | 9.6 | 10.6 |
| Dark rubber binding $\frac{1}{16}$ in. ... | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Light rubber binding $\frac{1}{8}$ in. ... | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Ball of sheet rubber | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Sac containing liquid | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Viscous liquid | 10.7 | 14.7 |
| | 40.6 | 45.9 |

Mr. Hutchinson states that ball A contained $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. worth of rubber, and ball B 5d. worth. He waxes sarcastic about the advance of prices consequent on the rise in rubber. The viscous liquid has not been examined, but the balls did not contain the same composition.

Citronella-oil Standard.

The opinions of Ceylon merchants in regard to the proposed geraniol standard for citronella oil which we published last week are, it appears, not universally held in Ceylon, and the difficulty in regard to the adoption of the standard seems to be the same as existed when it was suggested that cassia oil should be graded according to its aldehyde-content. Then it was urged that it would be impossible for exporters to get the necessary tests made for grading the oil; but in spite of their resistance, the aldehyde standards were adopted, and for years past there has been not the slightest difficulty in the matter. If the geraniol standard for citronella oil is adopted, as it should be for the benefit of all parties, we think that the analytical difficulty will be got over. There is real need for this, as it appears that native distillers are not averse to it and they state that they consign the oil pure as distilled, but

that the native shippers dilute the oil with kerosene to pass Schimmel's test. This is a practice which should be stopped, and it will be, to a very large extent, if buyers insist upon the geraniol standard.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

Horse-serum Extract.

SIMON AND CHOAY ("Rep. de Pharmacie") prepare an extract of horse-serum by evaporation in a vacuum, the dried extract being subsequently powdered and preserved from contact with moisture. The yield is 9 to 10 per cent. The extract has hæmostatic properties, and for wounds is applied by means of cotton-wool. The powder can also be used for hæmorrhage from tooth-extraction. The dose internally is 15 to 30 grains per day.

Pulvis Antiseptic Solubilis.

Soluble Antiseptic Powder.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Salicylic acid | 75 gr. |
| Carbolic acid | 15 gr. |
| Eucalyptol | 15 gr. |
| Menthol | 15 gr. |
| Thymol | 15 gr. |
| Zinc sulphate | 4 oz. |
| Boric acid | 30 oz. |

Triturate the salicylic acid and zinc sulphate to a very fine powder, add the carbolic acid, eucalyptol, menthol, and thymol, and continue the trituration, adding the boric acid, in small portions at a time, until a uniform impalpable powder is obtained.

—Canadian Formulary.

Flavouring Extract of Vanilla.

A BULLETIN (No. 201) issued by the Canadian Inland Revenue Laboratory deals with the quality of flavouring extract of vanilla sold by retail in the Dominion. The same subject was dealt with in 1903, when twenty-one samples were analysed, and it was found that the vanillin-content varied from 0.012 to 0.268 per cent., coumarin from 0.016 to 0.16 per cent., and alcohol from 5.47 to 50.47 per cent., with some sugar. Seventy-seven samples are the subject of the present report, and these showed vanillin 0.0 to 1.419 per cent., coumarin 0.0 to 0.186 per cent., and alcohol 1.3 to 52.8 per cent. Mr. McGill, the Chief Analyst, considers that coumarin is not natural to vanilla, and that a solution of vanillin is not identical with a flavouring extract made from vanilla. We notice that only fifteen of the seventy-seven extracts were free from coumarin, and we presume that tonka-bean has been used in making these preparations, probably to give colour to vanillin essences. The object of the inquiry was to get a basis for defining vanilla extract, and Mr. McGill says that (1) extracts containing notably more than 0.200 per cent. of vanillin are probably prepared from synthetic vanillin; (2) those which contain less than 30 per cent. of alcohol are either not made from the bean, or are necessarily lacking in those odoriferous resins which are characteristic of the vanilla bean; and (3) those samples which contain more than traces of coumarin are not, in the truest sense, extracts of vanilla, and should be sold as compounds.

WINTER REMEDIES WANTED.—This is to be a very severe winter. Dr. H. Habenicht, a member of the staff of Perthes great geographical establishment at Gotha, has for several years endeavoured to make a forecast of the winter weather, largely from observations on the Gulf Stream and the movements of the ice in the Arctic and southwards. This year he ventures to forecast that there will be unusually hard and continuous cold during the coming winter in Europe.

CHEMISTS' CALENDARS.—Another almanac for 1911 sent out by chemists has been forwarded to us by Mr. T. Ridley, chemist and optician, 9 English Street and 6 Botchergate, Carlisle. An excellently produced portrait of Mr. Ridley adorns the front cover, and the contents of the booklet are as interesting and varied as ever. As 1911 is Coronation Year, the almanac includes beautifully coloured photographs of King George and Queen Mary, besides a very interesting history of the life and times of "Belted Will" (Lord William Howard), written by a local antiquary. [We shall be glad to receive copies of almanacs from other chemists.—EDITOR.]

Parliamentary Candidates.

WE give below brief notes in reference to candidates of interest to the drug-trade who are now wooing constituencies for election as members of the House of Commons.

SIR ALFRED MOND, BART., is seeking re-election at Swansea Town.

SIR WILLIAM JOB COLLINS, the oculist, seeks re-election for West St. Pancras.

DR. ROBERT OSWALD MOON is again the Liberal candidate for Marylebone (East).

MR. A. ROWNTREE (Liberal), who seeks re-election for York, is a cocoa manufacturer.

DR. A. P. HILLIER (Conservative) seeks re-election for the Northern or Hitchin Division of Herts.

SIR VICTOR A. HORSLEY, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., is the Liberal candidate for the University of London.

MR. A. H. CROSFIELD (Liberal) again stands for Warrington, of which he has been the M.P. for years.

MR. J. M. MCCALLUM, who represented Paisley as a Liberal, has no opponent as yet. He is a soap manufacturer.

MR. MAX MUSPRATT (Liberal), director of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., seeks re-election for Liverpool (Exchange).

MR. RICHARD WINFREY, Ph.C. (Liberal), stands once more for the South-Western or Thetford Division of Norfolk.

MR. T. R. FERENS (Liberal), managing director of Ricketts & Sons, Ltd., starch and blue manufacturers, seeks re-election for Hull (East).

MR. R. A. COOPER (Unionist), seeking re-election for Wall, is a member of the firm of W. Cooper & Nephews, sheep-dip manufacturers.

MR. ALFRED F. BIRD (Unionist) seeks re-election at Wolverhampton West. He is the head of Messrs. Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.

MR. JOHN F. L. BRUNNER, director of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., seeks re-election for the Northwich Division of Cheshire as a Liberal.

MR. EDWARD ALLEN BROTHERTON (Unionist) seeks re-election for Wakefield. He is the head of Brotherton & Co., chemical manufacturers.

MR. J. ALLEN BAKER (Liberal) is defending his seat at East Finsbury. He is chairman of Messrs. Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., engineers, Willesden.

MR. JOHN W. WILSON (Liberal) seeks re-election for North Worcestershire. He is a partner of Allbright & Wilson, phosphorus manufacturers, Edgbaston.

MR. W. FOOT MITCHELL, the late Unionist member for Dartford, is again standing. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., petroleum importers.

MR. GEORGE OLDROYD BORWICK, who is contesting the Eye Division of Suffolk as a Conservative, is a director of George Borwick & Sons, Ltd., baking-powder manufacturers.

MR. A. H. BURGUYNE (Unionist) seeks re-election for Kensington North. He is a member of the firm of P. B. Burgoyne & Co., Australian wine-growers and merchants.

MR. CHRISTOPHER ADDISON, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., is again standing for the Hoxton Division of Shoreditch. He is a Liberal and a lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Medical School.

MR. WILLIAM PEARCE (Liberal) seeks re-election for the Limehouse Division of the Tower Hamlets. He is a director of Wm. Pearce & Sons, Ltd., and Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., chemical manufacturers.

MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES had Sir Rufus Isaacs (Attorney-General) speaking in support of his candidature at Stepney on Tuesday evening. The Pharmacists' Representation Committee have issued a note in which it is stated that "his chances are reported to be excellent, and he has every reason to hope for success if he can secure the willing help of his pharmaceutical friends."

MR. WILLIAM MARSHALL FREEMAN, barrister-at-law, who is contesting, as a Unionist, the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire, is another chemist's candidate, he having been a chemist and druggist in business at Birmingham until he was called to the Bar, at the same time as Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones. He is a leading Unionist worker in Birmingham. He has frequently contributed to the *C. & D.* articles dealing with trade-law. The "Nottingham Guardian" states that "last January Mr. Freeman acted as honorary election agent for Mr. Norton Griffiths, who has become famous in the Midlands under the well-sounding sobriquet of 'Empire Jack.' He did splendid service at Wednesbury, and at Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Walsall, and other towns his influence as a speaker on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain's Imperial Tariff Committee was greatly felt. It was admitted that his speeches were an important factor in winning seats in the Black Country at the last general election."

Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION.

Parliament was formally prorogued on Monday, November 28, to December 15, and later in the afternoon the King signed a proclamation dissolving the present Parliament and making arrangements for the assembling of the new one on the last day of January 1911. The writs were issued from the Crown Office on the same afternoon, and the first opposed elections will take place tomorrow (Saturday). The proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Monday were exceedingly brief, including the reading of the King's Speech, rendered additionally interesting from the fact that it is the first which has been delivered since the accession of King George. On January 31 next his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, will formally open his first Parliament. The Royal Assent was given on Monday by Royal Commission to a number of Acts.

CORONERS' LAW AND DEATH-CERTIFICATION BILL.

This Bill, which was introduced some time ago by Sir William Collins, M.P., was among the measures which have been abandoned for the present owing to the curtailment of the present Parliament in consequence of the breakdown of the Conference on the Constitutional question. It will, there is little doubt, be reintroduced in the new Parliament by one or other of its supporters, unless, of course, the Government should in the meantime decide to take up the question for themselves.

HOW CERTAIN SPIRITUOUS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN HIT.

Before the House of Commons adjourned last week the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the following reply to a question by the Earl of Ronaldshay:

"The only alteration made by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, as to the minimum quantity of spirits that may be sold by the holder of a spirit-retailer's off-licence is in respect of the sale of foreign liqueurs in England. Foreign liqueurs could be formerly sold in the bottles in which they were imported, while British liqueurs could only be sold in a quantity not less than a reputed-quart bottle. This preferential treatment of foreign liqueurs as compared with British liqueurs has now been removed; and neither foreign nor British liqueurs may now be sold under a spirit-retailer's off-licence in any quantity in England less than one reputed-quart bottle."

This is why certain medicinal preparations which are spirituous, but not nasty, can no longer be sold in the original small bottles in England. They may be sold in Scotland and Ireland, where a quart is not the minimum.

ANÆSTHETICS BILL.

We understand that the draft memorandum and Bill relating to the administration of anæsthetics, which has just been submitted by the Lord President of the Council to the General Medical Council for their observations, has been drafted by Dr. F. W. Hewitt, M.V.O., Anæsthetist to the Royal Household. It is not yet quite certain whether the Government will take the Bill up at the opening of the new Parliament, but much, of course, will depend upon the views which may be expressed in regard to its provisions by the General Medical Council. The Bill, it is understood, follows largely upon the lines laid down in the recommendations of the committee which was presided over by Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, and before which Dr. Hewitt gave evidence. In the course of the inquiry Dr. Hewitt gave some striking figures as to the growth in the number of deaths under anæsthetics since 1866, when there were not more than five, to the year 1908, when the number rose to 235. A few important recommendations were appended to the report of the committee, among which were that every death under an anæsthetic should be reported to the coroner for the district; that the fact should be stated on the medical certificate; that no general respirable anæsthetic should be administered by anyone save a registered medical or dental practitioner; and that registered dentists should be confined to the use of nitrous oxide gas. The committee further recommended that intraspinal anæsthesia should be practised only by registered medical

practitioners; that practical and theoretical instruction in the administration of anæsthetics should be regarded as an essential part of the medical curriculum; and that the administration of nitrous oxide gas should be an essential part of the dental curriculum. They also recommended that in the case of any death under an anæsthetic in a hospital or other public institution a scientific investigation as to the cause of death should be conducted by the authorities of the institution, and that a small standing scientific committee should be appointed under the control of the Home Office to collect information from all sources, to report from time to time as to any advances made by the discovery of new anæsthetics or of improved methods of administration, to direct chemical, toxicological, or physiological researches for the purpose of testing new discoveries or elucidating doubtful points, and to make the information thus obtained available to the members of the medical profession in a convenient form and at the least possible expense. In the event of Dr. Hewitt's Bill being taken up by the Government, it would become a Home Office measure.

SUNDAY-TRADING BILL.

One of the House of Commons Bills which has been suspended owing to the dissolution of Parliament was introduced on November 18 by Mr. Robert Harcourt, and is to provide for the regulation and control of Sunday trading and of refreshment-houses and places of public resort in Scotland. It gives local authorities power to issue licences for Sunday trading, but as regards the drug-trade the exception seems to be absolute, being as follows:

"This Act shall not apply to . . . any druggist compounding and dispensing drugs, or to the sale of medical and surgical appliances."

It is expected that the Bill will be introduced into the new Parliament.

Poisoning Cases.

ELEVEN fatalities, including five misadventures, have been reported since our last issue.

Arsenic.—The sudden death of Annie Sutton (40), house-keeper, Stourbridge, was due to arsenical poisoning, but there is no evidence available to show by whom or how the poison was administered.

Campbor-poisoning was responsible for the death of Jane Read (47), of Lambeth, who intentionally drank a poisonous lotion while under the influence of drink.

Carbolic Acid caused the suicidal death of Margaret Tate (67) at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Chlorodyne.—Emily Boulton (29), Manchester, died in Withington Workhouse from heart-failure, accelerated by poisoning caused by the taking of chlorodyne.

Corrosive Sublimate.—William Henry May, of Peckham, drank a solution of mercury perchloride from a ginger-beer bottle, with suicidal intent.

Laudanum was responsible for the accidental death of Rebecca Brewster (67) at Norwich, and of Mary Jane Yerrell (60) at Hollywood, Wores.—Chronic opium-poisoning caused the death by misadventure of Charlotte Lawes (71) at Bow. Deceased's landlady stated at the inquest that deceased took 1 oz. of laudanum every morning, and that she used to go to the chemist's and ask for "Mrs. Lawes's medicine."

Oxalic Acid was used with suicidal intent by Beatrice Wallis (21), French polisher, Bethnal Green, and by Christopher Naden, of Stockport Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Veronal in accidental overdose caused the death of Edward P. E. Clarke (43), of Westover Houses, near Burgess Hill.

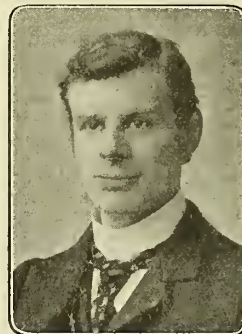
"A BLUE-BOOK ON QUACKERY" is the heading under which "Truth" deals with the Government Report on unqualified practice of medicine. The article seems to have grasped the main principle: it states that compulsory disclosure of the composition of advertised medicines will only touch the fringe of the mischief, leaving unscathed the hygienic institutes, bogus medicos, aural and optical swindlers. It concludes that counter-prescribing by chemists need hardly be a matter for special legislation, since it is more of a professional quarrel between the chemists and the doctors, for the medical practitioner who does his own dispensing can hardly complain if the chemist occasionally prescribes a pill or a draught to the man who comes to him and asks for a remedy for some simple ailment. It is true that he may on occasion fail to diagnose the incidence of some serious disorder, but here, again, the qualified medical man is not omniscient, and, taken all round, it is more than doubtful if there is any serious damage done to the public by the chemist's poaching on the doctor's preserves.

Winter Session.

Association Presidents.

LIKE many other successful pharmacists, Mr. W. Elmitt, President of the Derby and District Chemists' Association, is a Lincolnshire man; also he is a son of the soil, having been born in a Lincolnshire farmhouse on June 7, 1868.

After passing the Preliminary examination in January 1883, he commenced his apprenticeship with Mr. John Kemp, 200 High Street, Lincoln. Subsequently he was with Messrs. Kemp & Son, Horncastle, and with the late Mr. Wilson, Holloway Road, London, N. While in London he studied under the late Mr. Woodland, and passed the Minor examination in July 1889. Thereupon he returned to Messrs. Kemp & Elmitt, of Lincoln, with whom he remained until 1895, when he went to Mr. Cornwell, Hanley, as an assistant. Three years later he bought Mr. Drake's business in Leicester, but in 1899 went to Derby, where he is in business at 193 Osmaston Road.



MR. W. ELMITT.

Brief Records.

Three Towns Association.—A large number of members of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Association of Pharmacists met on Wednesday afternoon, November 23, to hear an address from Mr. Harold Miller, of Cheltenham, Chairman of "Ucal," upon the constitution, aims, and methods of the United Chemists' Association, Ltd. After his address, Mr. Miller answered a number of questions. Mr. R. F. Roper moved, and Mr. J. Barge seconded, a vote of thanks to him.

Society of Chemical Industry.—The Newcastle Section held their first meeting of the session on November 22, when the Wear Tar-works of Messrs. Brotherton & Co., Ltd., at South Dock, Sunderland, were inspected. The Saville Shaw medal for the best metallurgical research in the district during the year was presented to Mr. R. B. Burton, a student at the Durham College of Science, for his essay on "The Silicides of Iron." The Chairman also delivered an address on "The Present Position of the Coal-tar Industry." The meeting was the first held outside Newcastle, and the innovation proved very successful.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee held at 12 Harcourt Street, Dublin, on November 23, Mr. M. O'Donnell, L.P.S.I. (Vice-President), in the chair, Mr. Bates (Hon. Secretary) reported that the smoking-concert has proved a success. Mr. W. Young suggested that the Association should press the matter of the recognition of the pharmaceutical Preliminary examination by the Apothecaries' Hall. He said that they had a good friend in Dr. J. C. McWalter, and also referred to the revival of night-lectures by medical faculties. It was announced that Dr. Charles, F.R.C.S.I., will deliver a lecture to the Association this month.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at Northgate Mansions, Gloucester, on November 24, with Mr. Freshfield Reynolds presiding. There were also present Messrs. W. Barron, F. T. Palmer, J. A. Thomas, A. C. Saxby, J. Chambers, C. H. James, A. Hill, H. Hargreaves, W. H. Hampton, A. J. Wells, W. T. Slatter, and W. H. Hill (Hon. Secretary). After various correspondence had been dealt with, it was decided to allow the annual meeting to remain as at present, in January. Mr. J. A. Thomas then related his experiences at the several Pharmaceutical Conferences that he had attended, and expressed the opinion that the reason the Conferences are not better attended is the fact that the pleasure and information they afford are not sufficiently realised. He concluded by suggesting the possibility of his confrères uniting with him to invite the Conference to visit Cheltenham in the near future. Mr. Thomas was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held in Mather's Hotel, Dundee, on Wednesday, November 30. Mr. John Anderson presided, and there was a large attendance. The Secretary (Mr. Wm. Cummings) drew attention to an irregularity which had occurred in connection with the election of the Dundee local committee at the annual meeting.

It appeared that several of those who were allowed to be nominated and to vote in the election on the assurance that they intended to join the Association had not done so. An objection had been lodged by a member against the validity of the election. On a vote being taken, it was decided to allow the election to stand.—Mr. W. L. Currie then addressed the meeting on the Pharmaceutical Council's scheme for co-operation with local associations, and was followed by Mr. David Gilmour, Dunfermline. A discussion then took place on the *Report on Unqualified Medical Practice*, to which Mr. Rutherford Hill contributed some interesting observations. It was considered satisfactory that so little complaint could be made against chemists in Scotland. It was decided to take no action in the meantime.—Mr. Currie was requested to represent the Association at the Federation-meeting in January.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.—A meeting was held at 10 Emmanuel Street, Cambridge, on Friday, November 25, when Mr. E. S. Peck gave an account of his visit to the *International Congress of Pharmacy* at Brussels. Mr. E. H. Church (President) was in the chair, and there was a large attendance. The Congress was fully reported in the *C. & D.* at the time. Mr. Peck dealt at some length with the disadvantages which arose through Mr. White and himself, as delegates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, not being accredited by the Government. Official delegates from other countries were so treated by their Governments. He also explained how the voice of the Congress was taken as to the sale of proprietary medicines, and contrasted the methods of conducting Congress business with those in use here. Some are better, others not so good. Drawing a comparison between the average Continental pharmacist and the average British pharmacist, Mr. Peck gave it as his opinion that the Englishman is quite equal to him, in spite of the fact that the Continental pharmacist's qualification is better, his education more broad, and the protection offered by his Government more complete. The lecture was illustrated with magnificent lantern-slides of places of interest in Brussels and other Belgian cities. At the close Mr. Peck was heartily thanked, on the motion of Alderman A. S. Campkin, seconded by Mr. H. F. Cook.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.—The winter session began with a series of meetings at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on November 23. In the afternoon Mr. E. T. Neathercoat addressed a large company on *Organisation, Pharmacy Law*, and other pharmaceutical topics. The meeting, which was private, was held in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society's scheme of local organisation. The President (Mr. E. Corfield), Messrs. W. J. U. Woolcock, F. J. Gibson, A. W. Gerrard, Charles Thompson, H. M. Tranmer, A. W. Southall, F. H. Alcock, J. Radford, and others took part in the discussion. The evening meeting was preceded by a *Reception* given by the President and Mrs. Corfield, when about fifty ladies and gentlemen attended, despite the wretched weather. In the course of a short address the President deplored the lack of cohesion and unity among pharmacists, who wanted more of a spirit of friendliness. Chemists were not enemies to each other, and healthy competition was a good thing. The Association's object was to secure a closer union, and, although the committee had arranged a good programme for the session, its successful carrying out depended upon the members themselves. Supper was served subsequently, and the remainder of the evening was of a social character. Miss Corfield, daughter of the President, sang with much taste, and Mr. Whitby and Mr. Tom Collins were also participants in an admirable programme. Among the visitors were Mr. W. R. Dunn and Mr. J. H. Coleman, President and Secretary respectively of the Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association, and Mr. T. Bentley, Secretary of the North Staffordshire Chemists' Association.

London Chemists' Association.—The moderate attendance at the meeting of this Association at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., included but few members. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas, who first referred to the great need for chemists' associations, especially in view of the Government report on unqualified medical and surgical practice. He believed many lives were saved by the timely warnings of chemists, and pointed out that all deaths that could be possibly attributed to counter-prescribing came before a coroner's jury, while the doctors' treatment of a patient is but rarely thus reviewed. In introducing Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., J.P., the Chairman referred to him as the "Tolstoy of Medicine." Dr. Hadwen began by stating that the Chairman had no need to apologise for the position which chemists occupied in relation to the medical profession, for the pharmacists had captured the whole of the practitioners who prescribe the medicaments which wholesalers invent and supply to them. The lecturer, in dealing with the subject of *Vaccination*, argued, giving concrete in-

stances, that from Jenner downwards the subject had never possessed a scientific basis, especially as cow-pox showed no relationship whatever to small-pox. The history of the dread scourge and its intended prophylactic were dealt with in detail, the various statistics being severely criticised. The "mark" theory was described as exploded, since first the vaccine had to take in an increasing number of places, then to have a peculiar type, while the perfect vaccine of modern times was the one that gave no mark at all. The decrease or absence of small-pox in recent years was due to better sanitation, scarlet-fever and other diseases for which there was no prophylactic treatment exhibiting a similar parallel. Mr. Glew, in the subsequent discussion, took up cudgels on behalf of the vaccinationist, to which Mr. Beurlé (of the Metropolitan Asylums Board), Mr. Bonner, and Dr. Hadwen replied.

Public Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association was held at St. Bride Institute, London, E.C., on November 30, Mr. G. W. Udale in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Craine, Noad Clarke, Duff, Gibson, Goodall, Haigh, Hill, Hewitt, G. W. Lindsay, R. W. Lindsey, Mosley, Naylor, Tawell, Taylor, Welford, and Leadbeater (Hon. Secretary). The Chairman announced that the social evening down for December 14 had been abandoned. Mr. W. Mosley contributed a note on *Compressed Tablets*. He said that there are no set rules to guide the operator, who must use a good deal of common-sense. The subject was treated under the heads of trituration, mixing, granulation (including adhesives, absorbents, excipients, and disintegrators), lubrication, and compressing (with remedies for capping, picking, and sticking of tablets). The next paper was by Mr. F. E. Bullen, on *The Stock-in-Trade of a Doctor's Surgery*. The company were asked to imagine a dressing-table standing behind an old screen, which separated off a corner of the consulting-room. Upon the table stood an assorted medley of about twenty bottles, of styles and shapes so weird that an ordinary 10-oz. shop-round included therein seems strangely out of place. Beneath the table are half-a-dozen larger bottles, some few dispensing-bottles, and a pail of dirty water. The supply of water is kept in a pint jug; but there is a 6-oz. bottle of distilled water admitted, apparently under protest, for use with such rare drugs as silver nitrate. The medicaments are apparently measured in the relics of a 2-oz. measure, which, with the aid of the rule-of-thumb, represents the mathematical apparatus of the department. The general appearance is also improved by a few chip-boxes containing ointments rebelling against their restraint. A colleague who was called in to value the stock-in-trade of a decamped medico remarked upon "the sociability of patent medicines with their inferior companions," all being jumbled in hopeless confusion. The whole of the eighty-seven items, valued at list-price, came to 2*l.* 12*s.* The outfit included liq. arsenicalis (3*vj.*), liq. morphinæ hyd. (5*j.*), liq. strychninæ hyd. (5*j.*), tr. canthar. (5*ss.*) in plain 1½-oz. phials divided into teaspoonfuls; lin. A.B.C. (5*ij.*) in 8-oz. 8-part plain bottle; tr. camph. co. (5*j.*) in a 6-oz. bottle divided into sixths; liq. (?) antim. tart. (3*vj.*) in plain 6-oz. bottle; sol. chloral hyd. (5*ss.*, 1 in 1), ext. ergotæ liq. (5*j.*), ac. carbol. liq. (5*j.*), chloranodyne (5*j.*), chlorodyne (5*iiiss.*), tr. opii (5*iss.*) in plain phials and bottles; carbolised oil (5*j.*, 1 in 20) in a poison-bottle; and ac. hydrocyan. dil. (5*ss.*) in a properly labelled poison-bottle. Half of these medicaments bore no caution-label, and only two were contained in fit receptacles. Mr. Bullen suggested as a remedy for such a state of affairs that all places where dispensing is carried out should be under the same supervision as the open shop. Mr. R. Welford followed with a note on the *Dispensing of Insoluble Powders in Mixtures*. He said there was no royal road to produce a mixture which would be sufficiently viscid to keep the contained powder in suspension and yet retain fluidity. With the more heavy or crystalline powders, such as sulphonal, trional, and phenacetin, he used the finely powdered, sifted, and *dry* substance, and mixed it intimately with 25 per cent. of the suspending-agent (pulv. tragacanth. co.). As a vehicle, he found water containing 10 per cent. of glycerin answered admirably, enabling 10 grains of medicament to be suspended in 5*j.* of the concentrated mixture. With lighter powders, such as quinine and bismuth salicylate, he used equal parts of pulv. tragacanth. and pulv. acaciæ as suspending-agent, 10 per cent. being added to the dry drug, with glycerin and water as diluent. A few drops of chloroform were added to the finished product as a preservative. The concentrated mixtures are diluted for use as required. Mr. Welford also showed some home-made wooden measures for the rapid dispensing of powders. Mr. Gibson next gave some *Collected Notes and Queries* met with during his hospital practice, and the Chairman (Mr. Udale) gave a *Few Stray Notes from Fiji*, communicated to him by Mr. R. E. Wright, Government analyst and pharmacist, Suva, Fiji. Each of the papers evoked interesting discussion.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Association was held at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on November 30, with Mr. J. Lee Jones in the chair.

DELIVERY OF GOODS.—The Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association wrote as follows in reply to a question from the Association:

We have always advised that a carrier, whether a railway company or not, has not completed his duty by depositing goods on the pavement outside the premises of the consignee, and we have not yet seen any reason to alter this opinion. The carrier's duty is to deliver the goods upon the premises of the consignee, or else to him or one of his servants personally. Of course, the carrier cannot be required to place the goods in any position the consignee chooses to point out—*e.g.*, the carrier cannot be required to stack goods in the consignee's warehouse. If a carrier deposits goods on the pavement outside the consignee's premises, and a passer-by stumbles over the goods, and is injured before the consignee has done anything to the goods, the liability to compensate such passer-by would be on the carrier. If the accident happens to a person in the employ of the consignee, the consignee would be covered by an ordinary workman's compensation policy; but such a policy would not protect the consignee against claims by persons not in his employ.

BOVRIL PRICES AND SALE OF PANOPEPTON.—The Secretary stated that the Cardiff Grocers' Association had agreed to retail Bovril at 6½d., 1s., 1s. 9d., 3s. 1d., and 5s. per bottle. He hoped that chemists who had sold below these prices would raise them accordingly. The arrangement also applied to Barry and Penarth. Board of Customs and Excise correspondence *re* dispensing panopepton (*C. & D.*, November 19, p. 764) was also read.

Mr. J. Lea, at the commencement of his paper on

PHARMACEUTICAL TRAINING,

said his object was to raise points for discussion. In his opinion, the subjects for the entrance examination might be brought more into line with the medical, dental, and Institute of Chemistry preliminaries. Esperanto might well be accepted as a modern foreign language, and book-keeping could be added with advantage. The pharmacist, in looking around for an apprentice, perhaps settled his eyes upon his smart errand-boy, or, if he advertised for one, he took the only one who applied, irrespective of his education. The Pharmaceutical Society were quite indifferent upon this point. The Preliminary should be compulsory prior to pupilage, after which the intending apprentice should go to college for three months and study for an optional Intermediate examination in botany (*minus* recognition), inorganic chemistry (including simple qualitative and volumetric analysis), and physics, whatever part of this might be passed being credited as the Minor. The student would thus become a real help in the pharmacy, and not a nuisance. He could test drugs as they came in, and on this ground-work his employer could possibly build up his knowledge regarding other Minor subjects, such as *materia medica*, recognition of medicinal plants, pharmacy, analysis of a mixture of two salts, and probably organic chemistry. With a further three months at college for organic chemistry and revision, he considered the percentage of failures would be very much smaller than at present, especially if written papers were substituted for the present *viva voce* examination wherever practicable. Some of the examiners simply badgered the candidates; know any chemistry? The speaker suggested that an for instance, the first question asked himself was "Do you Assistants' examination, on the lines of the Irish Society's examination, might be instituted in lieu of the Minor. The Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate could be accepted for this on the understanding that the Apothecaries' Society conducted no more examinations. The Major would then be the standard for the "pharmacist," organic chemistry being reserved for this examination. Then there were the herbalists, drug-store proprietors, and poison dealers. Surely these should show some fitness similar to the Irish registered druggist.

During a brief discussion which followed, Mr. W. R. Hopkins suggested that the paper should be printed for circulation to the members, and a special meeting is to be convened to discuss it on January 11, 1911.

Festivities.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE usual fortnightly social evening was held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on November 24. The attendance, which was not quite as large as usual, included Messrs. F. L. K. Loxley, A. Barbour, F. W. Crossley-Holland, F. J. R. Bennett, W. R. Styles, and B. R. Wilkinson. The members present laid themselves out to make the most of the recreation provided—cards, dominoes, draughts, etc.—Messrs. Crossley-Holland and Bennett providing music in the shape of piano-forte-solos during the progress of the games.

College Smoking-concert.

ABOUT sixty students of the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy were entertained at a smoking-concert held in connection with the football club, at the Surrey Cricket Club Hotel, on November 23. During the evening medals were distributed to the following gentlemen: Chemistry, Mr. W. H. Woodman; pharmacy, Mr. E. Meyer; *materia medica*, Mr. V. G. Stockwell; botany, Mr. W. Bridges. Mr. Bayley then presented Mr. G. S. V. Wills with a Chesterfield arm-chair, on behalf of the students. An excellent nautical programme was provided, and the party separated about 11 P.M.

Bohemian Concert.

THE Baiss Bros. & Stevenson Sports Club held a Bohemian concert at the Cow and Calf Hotel, Eastcheap, London, E.C., on November 25, when Mr. A. Boyes presided over a large gathering of employes and their friends. In the course of an excellent programme, Mr. Ernest J. Gough distinguished himself in his portraying of Dickens's and other characters. Mr. Bert Sydney, Mr. Fred Melvin, and Mr. A. E. Vanstone were accorded enthusiastic receptions for their songs. Miss Mabel Warby, comedienne, was greatly admired, and the other artistes, the Misses Alice Palmer, May Lusby, and P. Glazier, and Messrs. Wallbank, Lowry (humorous), Conquer, Fifield, and Kenniss did not fail to please. The toasts "The Firm" and "The Club," given by the Chairman, were received with hearty cheers. Mr. R. H. Lambert, who was responsible for the arrangements, is to be congratulated on the splendid programme.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE members of the Dublin Centre held their first smoking-concert last week at 9 Merrion Row, when a company numbering about 200 were present. The artistes were Messrs. Robert Stewart, Caldwell, Campbell, James Gray, Fisher, Reilly, Bradford, Irvine, Dawson, and O'Connell. The visitors separated agreeing heartily that the concert was an entire success.

THE Belfast Branch held their second annual smoking-concert in the Association's rooms, Greggs Buildings, Victoria Square, Belfast, on November 23, when the available space was comfortably crowded by the large attendance. Mr. W. W. Hatch presided. The programme, which proved to be very enjoyable, was contributed to by Messrs. C. O'Byrne, Kyle, G. Fawcett, R. Osborne, and "Rattlin Tom" (songs); Mr. McIlwraith and Mr. McIlroy (impersonations); Mr. C. O'Byrne and Mr. Shanks (mandoline solos); Messrs. Neill and Marshall (duet), and Messrs. Thornton, Taggart, and McIlwraith (trio). The Hon. Secretary, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, regretted that the Association would shortly lose his services, but they wished him all success in his new sphere in London. Mr. D. Tees supported, and a vote of thanks to the artistes ended the enjoyable meeting.

Hewlett's Dinner and Social.

THE staff of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., of Charlotte Street, London, E.C., held their annual social evening at the Talbot Hotel, London Wall, E.C., on November 26, when a company of about seventy sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by Mr. E. J. Millard, F.C.S. (managing director), who was supported by Messrs. Vivian C. Hewlett and M. W. Stranack (directors). After the loyal toasts, Mr. C. F. Pitt gave that of "Success to C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd.," in an interesting speech full of reminiscences. Mr. Millard, in replying, referred to the extension of their premises in progress at Curtain Road, while Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett and Mr. M. W. Stranack also replied, the former congratulating the staff on their sportsmanship in starting a football club. A smoking-concert followed, during which the humorous songs by Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. A. Preston, and the impersonations by Messrs. Watson and Scott were highly appreciated. The "Owl" quartette (Messrs. V. C. Hewlett, M. W. Stranack, A. Street, and W. Pile) also rendered selections in their usual good style, while Mr. T. Garton (cornet solo) and Messrs. Hull and Moody (violin and pianoforte overture) were warmly applauded. Sentimental songs by Mr. F. Gibbons and Will

Crag were other items included in the long programme. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors (with musical honours) and Mr. H. Gillard for his satisfactory arrangements terminated the proceedings.

Sheffield Chemists' Annual Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held at the Grand Hotel, Sheffield, on Thursday, November 24, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (President) in the chair. The guests included Mr. J. Rymer Young, J.P., F.C.S., the Master Cutler (Alderman George Senior), Dr. Godfrey Carter, Professor Patten, M.D. (Sheffield University), Mr. Alan Francis (British Drug-houses, Ltd.), Dr. Brander, Dr. Broadley, Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Skinner, and Mr. T. G. Scott Smith (Sheffield City Analyst), besides a good representation of local pharmacy. After the loyal toasts, Dr. Carter proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." He referred sympathetically to the illness of Mr. Russell Fox, and spoke in favourable terms of the subject of his toast. He also said that the day of the *Haustus Domesticus* and the *Bolus Sedativus* had long since passed, but he wished so many preparations were not proprietary and registered in name. He sedulously failed to be in when the very courteous and most admirable representatives of many wholesale firms called upon him. What a debt the medical

as well as a virtue, out of that particular fact. The Bill was chiefly remarkable for Section 23, which was noted marginally as "Applications to Chemist"; but it applied to anybody who had anything in the shape of medicine, medical or surgical appliances for sale, and might with equal appropriateness have been referred to as a clause to encourage the multiplication of drug-stores. That was exactly how it must operate. He sometimes wondered whether the person who expressed a desire to be included in its operation had given the matter the slightest consideration. He was convinced that if the average chemist in business on his own account, or the average assistant intending to be in business on his own account, would make himself acquainted with the actual wording of the Bill, he would be up in arms against it, and use all endeavours to prevent such ridiculous legislation being enacted. There were three courses open to chemists: To let the Bill go as it stood, trusting to luck and Sections 23 and 18 to enable them to sell any article in their stock not purely medicinal; to oppose the Bill as an unnecessary attempt to do by legislation what could very much better be done by mutual agreement; or amend Section 23 so that exemption should be applied to chemists only. He did not know whether he was disclosing any secrets, but he was aware that the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society was being directed to get some modification of Clause 23.



Dr. Brander, Mr. Rymer Young, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Ald. Geo. Senior, J.P. (Master Cutler), Dr. Godfrey Carter, Professor Patten, and Mr. John Austen.

profession owed to Mr. Squire, whose "Companion" was becoming a necessity to the chemist, and Mr. Martindale, without whose work the chemist would fare badly! Dr. Carter then referred to the Poisons Act, which he regarded as a comparative failure. He lately came across a case of attempted suicide where four bottles of laudanum were found in the man's possession. They contained about 2 oz. each, had been purchased without much difficulty at small shops in Sheffield, and none had the vendors' names on the label. He had seen a man reduced to furious insanity from drinking chlorodyne in large and frequent doses, and he deplored the use of lead plastic by women. He appealed for the remedy of this sort of thing by the Government.

Mr. J. Rymer Young, in responding, commented upon Dr. Carter's remarks, supporting him generally, and explaining the terms of the Arsenic Act, and how at the time it was passed the Pharmaceutical Society had failed to induce the Government to make the conditions of sale more stringent. This did not happen until the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was passed. The moment the sale was restricted to the hands of intelligent people, who used their common-sense in its distribution over the country, poisoning-cases were reduced by something like 50 per cent. Mr. Young then spoke of his association with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and use by anybody of the word "Pharmacy," which, he said, had been used long before the Act; and he considered it unfair to say that such use is evidence of failure of the 1908 Act. He then spoke on

THE SHOPS (No. 2) BILL,

which he preferred to entitle "The Small-shop Destruction Bill." It was perfectly obvious, he said, if it could ever come into force, it would tend still further to harass the small shopkeeper by extinguishing his competition with the gigantic stores which closed early, making a business-advertisement,

Mr. George Squire proposed the toast of "The Sheffield Industries," which Alderman Senior, the Master Cutler, acknowledged. Professor Patten proposed "The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society," Mr. Newsholme replying; Mr. J. B. Pater gave the toast of "The Medical Profession," Dr. Brander responding; and Mr. J. F. Eardley proposed "The Guests," for whom Mr. A. J. Forsdike spoke in reply. Songs were contributed by Mr. H. Eardley and Mr. Paul, and recitations by Mr. Granville Shaw.

Three Towns Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Association of Pharmacists was held at the Café Genoni, Plymouth, on November 23. The President, Mr. F. A. Spear, was supported in the chair by Mr. C. W. Bracken, B.A., Mr. Wippell Gadd, barrister-at-law (Exeter), Mr. Harold Miller (Cheltenham), Mr. Goddard (Tiverton), Mr. C. J. Park (member of the Pharmaceutical Council), Mr. H. D. Davey, and the officers of the Association. The loyal toast having been duly honoured, several letters of regret for absence were read. Mr. H. D. Davey, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," advocated compulsory membership. Mr. C. J. Park, in responding, said the Society was stronger than ever. The Council took the keenest interest in local Associations, and were always willing to consider their views and to assist them in their objects. He asked for increased support for the Benevolent Fund. Mr. C. W. Bracken, B.A., proposed "The Local Association," and Mr. F. A. Spear replied. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd (Exeter) and Mr. Harold Miller (Cheltenham) also spoke. An excellent musical programme was contributed to by Messrs. F. W. Broom, Goddard, Golds-worthy, F. J. Barge, Austin, Monk, R. Doble, R. F. Roper, W. F. Spear, and F. A. Spear.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 1.

THE week under review has been uninteresting, little having occurred in the way of price changes, and, as is usual towards the end of the year, buyers prefer to curtail their requirements. Foreign tartaric acid has appreciated $\frac{1}{4}d.$ for prompt delivery, and $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for next year. Cream of tartar is firm and unaltered, and copper sulphate is firmer. Eserine has been advanced by makers owing to scarcity of raw material. Among drugs calumba is very scarce and wanted, and the same applies to Bombay cannabis indica. Guinea grains are dearer. Menthol remains firm, with sales at full rates. Castor oil is firmer, and lemon has been advanced $2d.$ Sandalwood oil is $6d.$ to $7d.$ higher. Tonka beans are practically unobtainable. Japan wax is firmer. English belladonna-root is scarce and dear, and ergot sells at famine rates, few offers being obtainable.

The cinchona auctions at Amsterdam to be held next week are heavy, the equivalent of 56 tons quinine being offered. At the annual castorum auction, to be held on December 14, about the same quantity as last year will be offered. The principal changes have been as follows:

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| Calabar beans | Aloes (Cape) | Ammonia | Cloves |
| Cinnamon (fine) | Benzols | sulphate | Sarsaparilla |
| Coriander | Castor oil | Chillies | (Grey Jam) |
| Croton-seed | Cod-liver oil | Pepper | Turpentine |
| Ergot | Gran. parad. | | |
| Eserine | Japan wax | | |
| Opium | Kola | | |
| Saffron | Lemon oil | | |
| Sandalwood oil | Simaruba | | |
| Tartaric acid | Turmeric | | |
| (for.) | | | |

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is $10c.$ per lb. higher, at $\$4.85$ for druggists. Peppermint oil in tins is firm at $\$2.20$. Copaiba is easy at $38c.$ for Central and South American. Canada balsam is higher at $\$4.60$ per gallon. Hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at $\$2.30$. Ipecacuanha has advanced to $\$1.90$ for Cartagena.

London Markets.

ACID, BENZOIC, from benzoin has been advanced by $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per oz. to $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per oz., 100-oz. lots being $\frac{1}{4}d.$ less.

ACID, TARTARIC, remains very firm and in good demand. Foreign for prompt delivery is $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. higher at $1s.$, while forward has advanced $\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.$, which has been paid to-day. The English makers' price remains unaltered at $1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d.$

ANISEED is unchanged in value at $23s. 6d.$ to $24s.$ per cwt. for fair Russian, and $32s. 6d.$ to $35s.$ for Spanish. New-crop Russian is of a dark colour, owing to too much rain, but natural for shipment from Hamburg is quoted $25s. 6d.$ c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—The first-hand supplies appear to have been cleared off the market, and nothing was offered at auction to-day. Business has been done privately in fair stemmy sorts at $30s.$, but nothing further is available at this figure. For good washed and picked $55s.$ per cwt. is asked.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—China is firmer on the spot, with small sales at $152s. 6d.$ per cwt.

CANARY-SEED is firm although dull, and quotations are unaltered at $45s.$ per quarter for Turkish, $43s.$ to $48s.$ for ordinary to good Morocco, and $65s.$ to $72s. 6d.$ for fair to good Spanish.

CANNABIS INDICA.—There is a scarcity of genuine Bombay tops, nothing being offered from first hands. In the drug-auction 14 bags of loose East African were limited at $1s.$ per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Offers of Russian remain few, and the market is firm at $2s. 9d.$ per lb. c.i.f. net cash for at least 2 cwt.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at $24s.$ to $25s.$ per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

CASTORUM.—The annual auction of the Hudson's Bay Co. will be held on Wednesday, December 14, when about 1,900 lb. will be offered, as compared with 1,898 lb. last year. A further 970 lb. will also be offered by Messrs. S. Figgis & Co., as compared with 912 lb. last year.

CHILLIES.—Easier at auction, 34 bags Nyasaland selling at $47s. 6d.$ per cwt. for fair bright dark red, and $45s.$ for fair reddish, slightly yellow.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars in regard to the Amsterdam auction to be held on December 8 show that 10,703 packages weigh about 920,570 kilos., and contain the equivalent of 56,290 kilos. quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark weighs about 803,492 kilos, and represents 52,106 kilos. quinine, while druggists' bark weighs about 116,628 kilos., representing 4,184 kilos. quinine sulphate. The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing bark is 6.48, as compared with 6.53 per cent. in November and 6.72 per cent. in September. In the drug-auction 18 bales Guayaquil sold at $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., no allowance or discount.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly auctions took place last Monday, at which 495 bales were offered, a larger quantity than at the previous occasion; of this, 279 bales were sold at and after the sales at full rates for medium and fine qualities, but occasionally cheaper for the lower grades. Worked firsts sold at $1s. 3d.$ to $1s. 6d.$ per lb. for fine to superior, $1s. 1d.$ to $1s. 2d.$ for good; seconds at $1s. 4d.$ for fine, $1s. 1d.$ for good; thirds at $1s. 1d.$ to $1s. 2d.$ for good to fine; fourths at $10d.$ to $11d.$ for good, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ for ordinary to fair. Unworked partly sold at $11d.$ to $1s. 2d.$ for fine, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $10d.$ for ordinary to fair; seconds at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $9d.$, thirds at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8d.$, fourths at $7d.$, and fifths at $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ Of 261 bags quillings, etc., 124 sold at $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for fine, and at $5d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ for fair to good. Of 609 bags chips 102 bags sold at $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for good clean bright.

CLOVES.—Privately the market for Zanzibar has been dull and easier, the sales including January-March delivery at $7d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, March-May at $7d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, June-August $7\frac{3}{4}d.$. To arrive, December-February at $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $7d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, January-March $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, and February-April $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ c.i.f. On the spot small sales of fair Zanzibar have been made at from $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

COPPER SULPHATE is firm at $19l. 12s. 6d.$ per ton for ordinary Liverpool brands, and $20l. 2s. 6d.$ for January-February delivery.

CORIANDER-SEED is dearer, and $18s. 6d.$ to $19s. 6d.$ per cwt. is now required for wormy Morocco, according to condition and quality. Weathered new crop has been sold at $16s. 6d.$ per cwt. Russian can still be bought at $16s.$ per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains firm and unaltered at $101s.$ per cwt. for 98 per cent. powder and $99s.$ for 95 per cent.

CUMIN-SEED continues to be neglected; the quotations given are 35s. per cwt. for good Morocco and 40s. for Malta.

ESERINE.—Owing to the scarcity and higher prices paid for crude material, the makers have advanced the price of sulphate to 3s. per gram. Other salts have advanced.

FENUGREEK-SEED is offering at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for weathered Morocco and 10s. 6d. for good bright, with a small business.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of middling quality cubes have been made at 37s. 6d. spot.

GENTIAN is firm, spot being quoted at 20s. per cwt.

GINGER.—Firm. At auction 300 bags washed rough Cochín were bought in at 55s. per cwt.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—From Hamburg the higher price of 94s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted as the result of an improved demand, and in Liverpool 97s. 6d. is asked.

IGNATIUS BEANS are firmer for shipment owing to reduction of stocks abroad, from whence 11½d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

LINSEED is quoted 76s. per quarter for Dutch and fine-quality Russian.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—This year's Russian crop is coming forward very slowly and in limited quantity; for new peeled 30s. c.i.f. is quoted for shipment from Hamburg. Common natural on the spot is somewhat scarce, and up to 11s. has been paid.

LYCOPodium.—The small stocks on the Hamburg market are well concentrated, and the price is firm at 1s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. net for thrice-sifted quality for at least two-case lots.

MENTHOL remains firm, with further spot sales at 11s. per lb. for Kobayashi, and to arrive near at hand has been sold at 10s. 7½d. c.i.f., and Suzuki at 10s. 6d. c.i.f.

MORPHINE is maintained at 6s. 6d. per oz. for hydrochlor. powder in quantity from makers; contract business has been put through at 6s. 5d.

MYRRH is extremely dull of sale and prices are nominally unaltered.

OIL, ANISE STAR, is steady, with small sales at 5s. to 5s. 1d. on spot.

OIL, BERGAMOT, remains unaltered but firm, and comparatively scarce on spot, while the value for shipment is about 16s. per lb. c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make has advanced a further 10s. per ton, finest medicinal quality offering at 36l. and first pressing at 33l. 10s. per ton in barrels delivered free on wharf London.

OIL, CINNAMON-LEAF.—Business has been done in Ceylon oil at 2½d. per oz. spot. Demand has improved.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 28: "More interest has been shown in the market during the past week at 106s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil, and most holders are now maintaining higher prices. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 10,430 barrels, against 15,130 barrels at the same date of 1909."

OIL, LEMON, has advanced 2d. per lb. in several directions, from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. being asked for new crop.

An advice from Sicily, dated November 22, states that some commotion has been caused by the manoeuvres of speculators who have been trying to prevail on the Government to bring about a compulsory syndicate in essential oils, similar to the one existing in citrate of lime and sulphur. Meetings averse to the proposal have been held in Messina and Palermo, and the official declarations obtained in reply to inquiries are to the effect that the Government have no intention of further extending the syndicate system, which already lays a huge financial burden on the Bank of Sicily. It is to be hoped (says the advice) that, after such declarations, political men will not give their support to such "bullish" tactics, which would endanger the future of the essential-oil business, for the sake of enriching a few speculators. Meanwhile the market has not been influenced by this agitation, and the position remains practically unchanged. [Since advanced 2d. to 2½d.—EDITOR C. & D.]

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) is offered at 6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d. per lb. and Suzuki at 6s. 3d. on spot. American remains unaltered and quiet.

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—The higher prices paid for wood at the Mysore auctions, which are now in progress, have brought about an advance of 6d. to 7d. per lb. Prices vary as usual, the quotation for English distilled from E.I. wood being from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. and foreign distilled 9s. 7d. The so-called West Indian oil for sophistication is also dearer at 5s. per lb.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—Russian is in good demand, and there has been a tendency to ask rather higher rates, say up to 32l. per ton for good qualities. It is not improbable that the difference between Russian and American may tend to decrease as time goes on, and as consumers find that they must use the Russian spirit. The following are statistics up to October 31:

| | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Imports (cwt.) | 424,006 | 447,541 | 526,474 | 382,885 | 373,471 |
| Spot American | 49s. | 37s. 3d. | 28s. 3d. | 40s. 4½d. | 55s. 9d. |

American has declined fully 1s. per cwt. on the week, closing at 54s. spot.

OPIUM is dearer, business having been done at up to 13s. per lb. c.i.f. for 11.75 per cent. and since refused, 13s. 2d. being asked. Spot druggists' is worth fully 14s.; for Tokat 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d., and Hadjikeny 17s. 6d. has been paid on the spot. Persian is quoted from 15s. to 16s. according to quality, but is of no interest at the moment. Those qualified to judge predict that the price of opium will further advance, so that there need be no hesitation in buyers covering wants.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on November 18 that "we have to report damage by frost to the young plants, owing to which the market is firmer, and this morning buyers were obliged to pay 3d. per lb. above last week's figures. Some 66 cases have changed hands, mostly for the U.S.A. at from 13s. to 13s. 6d., as to quality, for the usual manufacturing material. Fine rich Yerli qualities are worth from 14s. to 15s. Our stock consists of 1,250 baskets of 160 lb. per basket; in Constantinople 950, in Salonica 300, and on the producing markets about 800. Taking, therefore, the total 3,500, we shall require a large outturn next year to suffice for the world's requirements for the next twenty months until the 1912 crop is available for working. It is therefore obvious that the present position will be maintained, and although we may see fluctuations of 1s., or even 2s., up or down, caused by the effect of monetary needs on the part of holders, or demand from consumers, still the centrifugal basis will be between 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., as regards quality, strength, and buying conditions. Arrivals to date amount to 3,933, against 1,726 last year same date."

Writing on November 19, a Smyrna correspondent states that, in order to effect the execution of orders from the United States, buyers had to pay a further advance. The sales amount to 66 cases, comprising 22 cases prime Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 12s. 11d., and 32 cases "extra" ditto at 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. European ports. Market closes firm, with a rising tendency, as it is claimed that buyers have orders waiting execution which must be filled this month, and holders have signified their intention of profiting thereby.

PEPPER (BLACK).—Quiet and easier, with sellers of spot Singapore at 4½d.—a decline of ¼d. per lb. To arrive, the sales include January-March shipment at 3½d., March-May at 3½d., April-June at 3½d., and May-July at 3½d., c.i.f. d/w; 90 tons Lampong also sold at 3½d. c.i.f., for mostly April-June shipment.

PEPPER (WHITE) is also easier, fair Singapore offering at 7d.—a decline of ¼d. per lb. To arrive Singapore has changed hands for December-January shipment at 6½d., and January-March at 6½d. to 6½d. c.i.f. d/w. At auction 168 bags Singapore sold, chiefly without reserve, at from 6½d. to 6½d. for brownish mixed.

QUICKSILVER.—Throughout the week there have been sellers from second-hands at 7l. 11s., but at the close the market is called steadier at 7l. 12s.; first-hands is 8l. per bottle.

QUININE remains quite without animation and the previous quotations may be repeated. They are, 7½d. per oz. for German sulphate from makers, 6½d. from second hands, 6½d. for Amsterdam, and 6½d. for Java.

At the auction of quinine held at Amsterdam on November 25, 50,000 oz. Ed. II. were sold at an average price of 10.22fl. per kilo., against 10.23fl. at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on December 16.

RHATANY.—Further arrivals of Peruvian have taken place in Hamburg, from whence 4d. to 5d. per lb. c.i.f. London is quoted as to quality for at least 5-cwt. lots.

RUBBER.—At auction about 252 tons plantation were offered and sold at irregular prices, but on an average there was an advance of about 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. as compared with a fortnight ago. Prices of dark crepe showed the greater advance. There is practically no change on balance in the private market, hard fine Para closing on spot, and December-January delivery at 6*s.* 4*d.* value. The volume of business on the whole has been small, owing to the few sellers.

SAFFRON.—Delivery of the new Spanish crop is now being effected. Meanwhile the price continues to advance, and for finest Valencia 42*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net is required, with commercial grades obtainable down to 40*s.*

SENNA.—Practically 500 bales of Tinnevely were advertised for the auction, but had not arrived in time. With further shipments close at hand it is probable that over a thousand bales will be available for the sale on December 15.

SHELLAC is a trifle easier as compared with last week, fair TN Orange offering on the basis of 83*s.*, as against 84*s.* Good and fine Orange marks are quoted at from 90*s.* to 100*s.* For arrival AC Garnet is quoted 78*s.* c.i.f. and 72*s.* 6*d.* to 75*s.* on spot, G.A.L. 70*s.* c.i.f. and 65*s.* on spot. Futures are easier, but more doing. December delivery has been dealt in at from 79*s.* to 82*s.*, March 83*s.* to 85*s.* 6*d.*, and May at 87*s.* to 86*s.*

TONKA BEANS are unobtainable on the spot, most dealers having cleared out what little they had. It would probably be difficult to buy 28 lb., and the extreme rate of 15*s.* has been paid for a few pounds of Para.

WAX, JAPANESE, is firmer, with sales at 43*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on spot.

WORMSEED.—Higher prices are asked for Levant from Hamburg, as the stocks are reduced, while the Turkestan Syndicate is asking a much higher price for new; good green is quoted 52*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. for at least 5-cwt. lots.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auction of first-hand drugs only six brokers offered goods, for which there was a fair demand, considering the approach of the end of the year. The sales concluded by 11.50 A.M., practically re-creating a record. Cape aloes were rather firmer, Curaçao in cases being steady. Buchu is firm, with an absence of good green short. Full prices were paid for the few cases Sumatra benzoin offered. Ceylon coca-leaves sold at high rates for brown. Para copaiba is steady. Cardamoms were not offered in sufficient quantity to test values. Calumba is scarce and wanted, and colocynth sold cheaply. Ergot held for higher rates. St. Lucia honey brought full prices, and ipecacuanha was dull, but the undertone is firm. Kola tending upwards, and orange-peel realised low figures without reserve. Only *wild* Shensi rhubarb was offered, selling at about steady rates. No Tinnevely senna offered, but there will be heavy offerings next sale. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was 1*d.* per lb. easier, native being steady. Beeswax was in good demand at full prices. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

| Offered | Sold | Offered | Sold |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Aloes— | | Ergot | 7 ... 0 |
| Cape | 38 ... 38 | Gum acacia | 110 ... 1 |
| Curaçao (cs.) ... | 52 ... 32 | Honey— | |
| Socotrine (kegs) ... | 30 ... 0 | West Indian ... | 41 ... 41 |
| Ammoniacum | 5 ... 0 | Ipecacuanha— | |
| Anatto-seed | 14 ... 0 | Cartagena | 14 ... 9 |
| Apricot-kernels ... | 25 ... 0 | Matto Grosso ... | 6 ... 0 |
| Balsam— | | Minas | 13 ... 0 |
| Peru | 2 ... 0 | Jalap | 12 ... 12 |
| Belladonna-root ... | 12 ... 0 | Kola | 8 ... 8 |
| Benzoin— | | Manioc | 2 ... 0 |
| Sumatra | 25 ... 25 | Oil— | |
| Buchu | 16 ... 1 | anise | 5 ... 0 |
| Camphor— | | cinnamon | 47 ... 0 |
| Jap. ref. | 5 ... 0 | croton (tin) | 1 ... 0 |
| Cannabis indica ... | 14 ... 0 | eucalyptus | 20 ... 0 |
| Cardamoms | 29 ... 9 | lime | 2 ... *1 |
| Cascara sagrada ... | 371 ... 160 | orange | 2 ... 1 |
| Cascarilla | 13 ... 0 | Olibanum | 25 ... 0 |
| Cinchona | 38 ... 18 | Orange-peel | 22 ... 22 |
| Coca-leaves | 58 ... 51 | Ox-torques (doz.) ... | 21 ... 0 |
| Colocynth & pulp ... | 13 ... 10 | Papain | 9 ... 0 |
| Copaiba | 9 ... *7 | Plumbago | 21 ... 0 |
| Croton-seed | 10 ... 10 | Quillaia | 100 ... 0 |
| Cubebs | 52 ... 0 | Rhubarb (China) ... | 17 ... 17 |
| Cuttle-fish bone ... | 20 ... 0 | Rose petals | 1 ... 0 |
| Digitalis-leaves ... | 20 ... 20 | Rouge et noir | |
| Dragon's-blood ... | 8 ... 0 | beans | 1 ... 0 |

| | Offered | Sold | Offered | Sold |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Sarsaparilla— | | | Tragacanth | 1 ... 1 |
| Grey Jamaica ... | 24 ... 20 | | Turneric | 300 ... 0 |
| Lima char. | 6 ... 0 | | Wax (bees')— | |
| Mexican | 11 ... 5 | | Abyssinian | 66 ... 66 |
| Native Jam. | 8 ... 1 | | East African ... | 21 ... 21 |
| Scammonium (box) ... | 1 ... 0 | | East Indian | 16 ... 0 |
| Seedlac | 169 ... 0 | | Egyptian | 20 ... 20 |
| Senna— | | | Madagascar ... | 21 ... 21 |
| Alex. | 25 ... 0 | | West Indian ... | 5 ... 0 |
| Tamarinds (E. I.) ... | 10 ... 10 | | Zanzibar | 106 ... 0 |

* Sold privately.

ALOE.—Cape sold at full to slightly firmer rates, 38 cases being disposed of at 35*s.* for fine bright hard Mossel Bay firsts, 34*s.* to 34*s.* 6*d.* for fair firsts, 33*s.* 6*d.* for dullish slightly softish seconds, and 31*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* for very dull to ordinary dull; Algoa Bay (on shipping tares) sold at 33*s.* 6*d.* for good bright hard firsts, 31*s.* to 32*s.* for slightly drossy, and 30*s.* 6*d.* for broken drossy; of Curaçao in boxes, 32 sold at 55*s.* for good liver, and 44*s.* to 45*s.* per cwt. for dull and darkish liver. Socotrine, in kegs, was limited at 80*s.* for good softish and 70*s.* for black Mocha. The *Delhi* has brought 72 packages from Bombay.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Four bales analysing 0.525 per cent. of alkaloids were bought in at 50*s.*, no discount, gross for net. Privately English root remains scarce and dear.

BENZONIN.—The 25 cases offered brought full to dearer rates. A few cases sold at from 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* per cwt. for very fair almondy to good seconds, 7*l.* for ordinary seconds, from 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* subject for broken, and from 70*s.* to 97*s.* 6*d.* for low barked to fair thirds, partly without reserve. The *Delhi* has brought 20 cases *via* Bombay.

BUCHU.—Quiet. The only sale in auction referred to a single bale of fair greenish ovals at 11*d.*, which marks a rather firmer market. Two bales greenish longa and 4 bales ovals were held at 11*d.* A bid of 1*s.* 9*d.* is to be submitted for small round yellow and stalky, 2*s.* per lb. being wanted. There have been no arrivals, and privately sellers ask 2*s.* 6*d.* for fair round greenish leaf, which quality is scarce, the bulk of the stuff being ovals and longs.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Five cases of Japanese refined in ¼-oz. tablets were bought in at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

CARDAMOMS were noted for their comparative absence. Bold, pale, badly clipped Ceylon-Mysore were bought in at 3*s.*, 2*s.* 9*d.* being wanted; medium and bold were bought in at 2*s.* 10*d.*, and small and medium (6 cases) sold at 2*s.* 1*d.* Three cases sold without reserve at 1*s.* 6*d.* for mixed brown and split, and 1*s.* 11*d.* for bold dullish splits. Eleven cases had not arrived in time.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—In auction about 8 tons were offered, of which about 4 tons were without reserve and sold at 36*s.* 6*d.* for mostly thick, dark quill of 1904 crop. The brokers intimated that they were selling privately at from 37*s.* to 38*s.* Business to arrive has been done at 35*s.* c.i.f.

COCA-LEAVES sold at full rates, 10 cases Ceylon-Huanuco realising 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. for brown, and for country damaged a bid of 6½*d.* is to be submitted. Of Java, 30 bags were offered and sold at 11*d.* for good green crushed and at 8*d.* inferior. A further 16 bales Java offered and sold at 11*d.* per lb. for fair greenish to mixed and yellowish (Truxillo character), and for two bales of thin green broken Truxillo 1*s.* per lb. was wanted. At the auction to be held at Amsterdam on December 8, 417 packages, weighing about 23,443 kilos., will be offered.

COLOCYNTH.—Four bales sea-damaged pulp sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern at from 4*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb., and for nine cases of small palish and partly broken Turkey apple 6*d.* per lb. was paid.

COPAIBA.—A lot of seven demijohns of Para had been sold privately at 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. net. Parry's analysis showed 67 per cent. of essential oil. Two barrels of bright, filtered Para were limited at 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. net, no allowances.

CROTON-SEED sold at a substantial advance, 10 bags of fair Ceylon being taken at from 60s. to 61s.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES.—A lot of 20 bales of common quality sold without reserve at 40s. per cwt. Privately the asking price for good green is from 50s. to 52s.

ERGOT.—In the drug-auction 7 cases of fair, sound Spanish were bought in at 3s.; it is probable the parcel has been disposed of privately. On the spot up to 2s. 7d. has been paid for Spanish, and to arrive 2s. 8½d. c.i.f. is quoted. Russian is entirely absent, there being no offers either on spot or to arrive; 3s. is looked upon as the price of ergot in the near future. A Hamburg advice reports that stocks of Spanish seem to be entirely cleared, and so far no new supplies have been received from Russia, from whence the crop is reported to be very small.

GUM, ACACIA.—A single case of fair Trieste grains sold at 85s.

HONEY.—Forty-one packages, mostly from St. Lucia, were offered and practically all sold at from 25s. to 27s. per cwt. for ordinary to fair brown liquid.

IPECACUANHA.—The *Araguaya*, from Monte Video, has brought 15 packages. In auction there were no buyers of Matto Grosso, but the undertone is firm, with sellers of fair at 8s. 3d. Minas in one instance was held at 8s. for 3 bales, and a further 10 were retired at 8s. for good bright, the highest obtainable bid being 7s. 4d. Of Cartagena, 9 bales sold without reserve at 6s. 10d. (one lot 6s. 11d.) for fair to lean and stalky. Another broker required 7s. 6d. for 5 bags of good. Privately, single bales of Cartagena have been sold at 7s. 3d., and for Matto Grosso small sales have been made at 8s. 3d. and sellers.

JALAP.—Twelve bags of fair, small to bold tuber, analysing 10.07 per cent. of resin sold without reserve at 1s. 8d. per lb.

KOLA is tending upwards; 8 bags of fair, bright dried from St. Lucia sold at from 3½d. to 4d. per lb. Privately 4d. is also asked.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—In auction 10 cases of guaranteed genuine globulus oil, according to Parry's analysis, were limited at 1s. 3d.

OIL, ORANGE.—Two barrels of West Indian bitter were offered and one sold (48 bottles) at 4s. 9d. per lb.

OLIBANUM.—There is a continued absence of drop; for 25 cases dusty siftings 21s. is asked.

ORANGE-PEEL sells at low rates; 22 packages of mostly dullish Tripoli strip was disposed of without reserve at from 3½d. in casks to 3¾d. in cases.

QUILLAIA.—In auction 100 bales were limited at 21l. per ton, net and gross for net.

RHUBARB.—The only description offered was a parcel of 13 cases wild Shensi, which sold at 1s. 1d. for bold round, with three-quarter palish pinky fracture and a quarter dark, part spongy; at 1s. 1d. for medium round ditto, with rather better fracture and 1s. 2d. for small and trimming root. Bold flat, with three-quarter fair pinky fracture sold at 11d. Of Canton, two cases of medium round, with three-quarter fair pinky fracture, sold at 10½d.

ROSE-PETALS.—A single bale of Dutch was bought in at 2s. 6d. per lb., no allowances or discount.

ROUGE ET NOIR BEANS.—A bag of this African curiosity, mainly used for personal ornamentation, was offered and bought in without mention of price.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica sold at a decline of 1d. per lb., 1s. 5d. being paid for fair, 1s. 2d. for slightly mouldy, and 1s. for grease damaged. Of native Jamaica seven bales offered and practically all sold at from 10d. to 10½d. per lb. for fair to good bright red; 11 serons of Mexican offered and were bought in at 9d., a bid of 7d. being apparently refused. The drug had been packed like Honduras description, and was free from chumps. A bale of highly-coloured Native red Jamaica sold without reserve at 9d. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Ten bags of fair Madras sold at 7s. per cwt. without reserve.

TURMERIC.—The recent advance is maintained, up to 25s. having been paid for Madras finger, and 16s. for Cochin

split bulbs. In the drug-auction 300 bags of Bombay finger were limited at 20s. for slightly wormy.

WAX, BEES', was in good demand, a larger quantity than usual finding buyers. The chief sales included 66 bags of fair yellow Abyssinian block at 6l. 17s. 6d. per cwt., and for 21 packages of East African from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. was paid for ordinary mixed colours to fair. Of Madagascar 21 packages were disposed of, including fair darkish block at 6l. 12s. 6d., dark at 6l. 7s. 6d. subject, and very dark at 6l. 5s. subject; 20 bales of Egyptian sold at 6l. 17s. 6d. for good pale. No Jamaica was offered, and a parcel of 106 packages Zanzibar did not arrive in time for the sale. The limit for bleached Calcutta was from 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 15s., according to colour.

Manchester Chemical-market.

November 29.

There was a steady demand on home account, but export was a shade easier. The general election will probably cause a smaller demand on home account, but the depletion of stocks abroad causes a reasonable hope that the ensuing year will see a fair productive demand. Sulphate of copper has been in fair demand throughout the month, and special brands have commanded higher rates. Bleaching-powder for next year's delivery is quoted 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d. per ton on rails, and there is continued scarcity. Caustic soda is quieter for early delivery, but for next year there is a good inquiry. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., is 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton. Sulphur is steady; flowers 8l. per ton, 2-cwt. bags; roll, 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. in 3-cwt. barrels; rock, 5l. 5s., in 3-cwt. barrels; and recovered, 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l., all on rails. There has been a quieter feeling in acetate of lead. Cream of tartar and acids generally show a considerable advance on the month. White powdered arsenic is about 2s. 6d. per ton lower. In coal-tar products there is a quieter feeling. Sulphate of ammonia is quoted 12l. 10s. to 12l. 11s. 6d. per ton on rails Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

Matters in the heavy-chemical market are now somewhat quieter, and the probabilities are that, generally speaking, there will be a gradual decline in demand up to the end of the year. Products which are lower in price for next year's delivery are naturally moving slowly, since deliveries are only being taken in quantities necessary to tide over this month's requirements. The general tone of the market is steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is on the quiet side, and is somewhat lower in value again. As mentioned last week, however, stocks cannot be described as being on the heavy side. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 12l. 5s. net cash; London terms, 12l. 2s. 6d. net cash; Leith, 12l. 17s. 6d. to 12l. 18s. 9d.; Hull, 12l. 15s.; and Liverpool, 12l. 15s.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder continues firm, and stocks are still on the very low side. Value nominally 4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s. free on rails. For January-March deliveries, 1911, 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d. for softwood casks free on rails. Caustic soda, 76 to 77 per cent., 11l. to 11l. 2s. 6d.; 70 per cent., 10l. 5s. to 10l. 7s. 6d.; and 60 per cent., 9l. 5s. to 9l. 7s. 6d. Prices for delivery during the early part of next year are for home trade 10s. per ton less, and export 20s. per ton less. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., in good general request at 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton in bags free on rails. Soda-crystals rule unchanged at 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per ton free on rails in bags, and 5s. per ton less for early 1911 delivery. Bicarbonate of soda, 5l. to 6l. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, according to packages, etc.; saltcake unchanged at 42s. 6d.; chlorates of potash and soda, 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.; yellow prussiates of potash and soda, 4½d. and 3d. per lb. respectively; hyposulphite of soda quieter, but late prices rule; ordinary crystals in casks, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton. Deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs, 5l. 15s. to 7l. 15s. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda, 140° Tw., 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d.; 100° Tw., 3l. 17s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d.; and 70° Tw., 3l. 10s. to 4l., according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Petroleum Prices.

As announced in the *C. & D.* last week (p. 810), the price of ordinary refined American petroleum in London has been reduced to 5½d. per gallon in barrels and Russian oil to 5d. per gallon. This compares with 6d. and 5¾d. respectively last year, and is now on a par with Liverpool prices. The actual prices realised are even lower than would appear from these quotations, as they include, of course, the price of the barrels, which is now so high as to work out at fully 1½d. per gallon, leaving the net price of Russian oil, for instance, as low as 3d. per gallon. It is stated that oil delivered from tank-waggons is being sold at even less money in various parts of England.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest.

Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Concerning Copaiba Compounds.

SIR,—Is it generally known that Friar's balsam almost takes away the taste and smell of an alkaline copaiba mixture? I first noticed this when a patient suggested that the dispenser had omitted to put the balsam into his mixture, because he could not detect it. The formula was:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Copaibæ | ... | ... | ... | 3iij. |
| Liq. potassæ | ... | ... | ... | 3iv. |
| Salol. | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Tr. benzoin. co. | ... | ... | ... | 3ij. |
| Mucilaginis | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Aq. menth. pip. ad | ... | ... | ... | 3viij. |

M. 3ss. ter die p.c.

Strange to say I could not recognise the copaiba, and was not satisfied it was present until another mixture was made.

Dublin, November 29.

J. C. MCWALTER.

Counter-prescribing and Doctors' Dispensing.

SIR,—I have read with some considerable degree of interest your leader on "Counter-prescribing" and the report of the medical officers of health on unqualified practice, which leads one to ask the question, "Are chemists as a body the blatant asses the medical profession would have the general public believe?" Since the healing art is by no means "an exact science," the medicals cannot themselves claim to have entirely solved the art of healing. They would have us believe that they are omnipotent in this art. Are they? I dare say that many of us could tell some very curious experiences. I was once myself prescribed for by one of the leading London specialists for nervous trouble, whose prescription contained fer. am. cit. and inf. aurant. co.—truly a terrible concoction for a man whose trouble was entirely due to dyspepsia. Any dispensing-chemist could recount experiences such as this, I am quite sure. Again, how many medicals has the average chemist met with who were devoid of even the elements of prescribing? I came in contact a few years ago with a medical who asked me for a remedy for dandruff, spongy gums, and a skin-trouble. Before he left the district he asked me to give him the prescription for the remedy for skin-trouble. Yet these are the men whom we are asked to "kow tow" to and recognise as the only men who should prescribe for human ailments, even the most simple. I take it, sir, that the public will not be content to go to the doctor for simple remedies. They much prefer the inexpensive treatment of their chemist. If the medical profession is really desirous of altering conditions, let them admit that they are not fitted for the calling of dispenser, and they will have established a *prima facie* case for consideration. The chemist on his part, I take it, would then be open to discuss the question of dropping counter-prescribing. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and that of the medical is glazed with very thin sheet-glass. If the chemist starts a counter demonstration, how long would the public continue to allow him to be both prescriber and dispenser? If a chemist even prescribe and death ensues from purely natural causes, the chemist is soundly rated on the enormity of his offence for prescribing. If the medical dispenser gives his patient a lotion in mistake for a mixture and death results, as has so often happened, there is nothing to prevent him from giving a death-certificate, and thus covering up his offence. Will the public allow this to continue any longer? I think not.

The apathy of chemists has become proverbial; but they ought to a man to rise against this proposed injustice. It appears to me that we are everywhere regarded as fitting subjects to be the butt of all and sundry. The worm will turn, and it is for us to show that we are not content to allow injustice upon injustice to be piled upon us. Let us stump the country and show up the avarice of medicals; for avarice it surely is, nothing less. The thinness of the medicals' glass house is intensified by the fact that so much dispensing is done for them by their wives, maid-servants, grooms, gardeners, and other people with a smattering of dispensing experience. Again, what does not the "country doctor" supply to his patients? He supplies lint, wool, trusses, bandages, malt and oil, and a thousand-and-one things. Thus, not content to rob the chemist of his rightful calling, that of "dispensing medicines," he must needs go out of his way to still further pinch from the long-suffering chemist. There is nothing like time present, and so let us now raise our voices in protest and show the usurpers how we have it in our power to *successfully* protest.

Yours faithfully,

JUSTITIA. (117/33.)

SIR,—With reference to your editorial article on "Counter-prescribing," the average pharmacist is absolutely bound, for his very existence, to be in a position to offer simple yet effectual remedies for minor ailments to the suffering public. It is a very difficult matter to clearly define where counter-prescribing begins and where it ends. The man who enters a shop and asks for a mixture to cure or relieve a cough or cold is, strictly speaking, asking the pharmacist to prescribe for him. Whether it is his own already put-up remedy, or whether he there and then mixes it, the fact remains—it has been prescribed, and, according to the medical profession, it is wrong and illegal. It may be, it may not be; the law has never clearly defined which is right. [Prescribing by chemists is, in England, not illegal. The offence against the Apothecaries Act is diagnosing the disease and prescribing a remedy. This is not an offence under the Medical Acts, nor is it an offence in Scotland.—EDITOR C. & D.] On the other hand, let the medical man look at himself. Does a three or six months' course of dispensing at a hospital or school produce an efficient dispenser, capable of taking dispensing out of a trained pharmacist's hands? I venture to say, most emphatically, "No." The art of dispensing is not obtained by a course of study at a hospital, school, or college, but can only be achieved by years of hard work and personal attention to detail. Yet in face of all this, very large numbers of medical men do their own so-called dispensing, impressing upon a "gullible" public that they are more fitted and capable to dispense than the trained pharmacist, whose chief work should be, and is, dispensing, and who is, in nine cases out of ten, a master of the art. Until the medical man realises that others have to live as well as himself—that is to say, until he discards his poor attempts at dispensing and leaves it to the right man—so long will the pharmacist prescribe, and I cannot blame him. I have never heard of a medical man giving a testimonial to a pharmacist for prescribing, yet one can open any daily paper and see copies of testimonials from medical men for practically all the leading patent medicines. The medical man recommends numbers of these, thereby making himself appear unable to prescribe, and turning the pharmacist into a mere vendor of "cure-alls." Let the doctor stick to his legitimate calling and remember that as long as he dispenses, so long will a pharmacist prescribe; and that as long as he insists on recommending patent medicines and proprietary articles, he will be keeping patients away from him and creating a feeling the reverse of pleasant with the pharmacist, which is not to his advantage.

Yours faithfully,

OUTSPAN. (118/9.)

First-aid in the Minor.

SIR,—With reference to above, I have the same opinion as "Xrayser II.," and I firmly believe that the less we practise such "aid" the better it will be for us, for medical men look upon this as a much worse "crime" than prescribing. Not long ago a woman brought a child into

my pharmacy who had fallen down and cut her wrist, but not badly, although the bleeding was rather profuse. No sooner had I dressed and strapped up the wound when the local medico walked in. He was a good customer of mine, bought a large portion of drugs, etc.; in fact, he used to call perhaps two or three times a week. I told him what I had done, and he seemed quite all right about it at the time; the fact, however, remains that he has not entered my place since, and that happened nearly two years ago? What do your readers think of that? This is a country place, both doctors do their own dispensing, they also sell all kinds of surgical appliances, and I have known them supply proprietary articles. The consequence is, I have to take up all sorts of side-lines—seeds, tea, tobacco, and a thousand-and-one other things I would rather not touch—in order to keep the wolf away.

Yours very faithfully,
HARD HIT. (117/56.)

Goods for Window-shows.

SIR,—Is not the new rule brought out by the P.A.T.A. rather hard on the little men of the trade and playing into the hands of the large stores who have branches in every town? The only section affected by this practice of dividing goods with other chemists is the wholesaler. The manufacturers get the orders direct instead of through the wholesalers, and they must be satisfied or they would not send out travellers seeking for orders from the retailers and giving bonuses for displays, in some cases without any goods being ordered. The store-proprietor buys a large quantity and splits it up among his various shops; but does he send a subscription to the P.A.T.A. for each of his shops so supplied, or does one subscription cover all his shops? Does he support the P.A.T.A. at all? I fail to find the names of several of the largest stores in this year's P.A.T.A. Year-book. The little man (in many cases) is talked into giving his big orders by the traveller who shows him an extra discount on buying direct, in quantity, in addition to his bonus for window-show. If he does not sell all himself in a reasonable time, surely there is no harm in unloading it and letting his friends have it at the price it cost him. As for the wholesalers, most of them say they lose money on patents, as it costs them more in labour than the profit allowed them—the less they do in patents the better for them; so why should they grumble? The remedy lies with the manufacturers. Let them reduce the quantity to be taken to get the best terms (Scott's Emulsion is a very reasonable quantity), and have one fixed price for all retailers and give the wholesalers a discount (not necessarily to be published); but do not put the big stores (who are retailers) on the same terms as wholesalers. We have on the P.A.T.A. only three sections: manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers—that is, (1) makers, (2) those who supply the shopkeepers, and (3) those who supply the public. Keep (2) and (3) separate, never mind the size of the order.

Yours faithfully,
B. C. (118/11.)

"Dagga" or "Daeha."

G. W. G. (118/55) writes: "Will you please find me space to thank 'J. H. B.' and 'V. Raywood' for the information supplied *re* above? The friend who gave me a small portion of a dried specimen knew nothing of the growing plant, but told me much of its use and abuse by the natives. I had labelled my specimen 'Cannabis,' and am glad to have it confirmed."

Apothecaries' Assistants.

SIR,—The suggestion of "Spero Sperando" that a wide allowance should be made for men over forty is one that should receive every consideration; for, as he rightly observes, a policy of take all and give nothing is not likely to further the best interests of the Pharmaceutical Society. Under the 1908 Act power is given to the Council to form by-laws for the registration of apothecaries' assistants, but so far nothing has been done, although a very moderate scheme was put forward by the Society of Apothecaries for consideration by the Pharmaceutical Council. May I suggest that the Pharmaceutical Society, and chemists generally, would do well to approach the question of apothecaries' assistants in the same spirit that

you yourself recommend medical practitioners to treat chemists in your article on counter-prescribing to-day and in the same way that you would have dentists treat chemists practising dentistry? The three cases are similar, and the charitable spirit you recommend should be extended to the three classes of persons, especially to those with a long experience; as, whatever may be necessary in future, existing rights should, at any rate, be respected.

Yours, etc.,

APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANT. (115/46.)

November 25, 1910.

Subscribers' Symposium. (Information Solicited or Supplied.)

The Latest Inquiry.

"Do you keep tepid water? T.E.P.I.D. Doctors told me to get some."—(40/17.)

Well Worth the Money.

"Our old friend the *C. & D.* is really worth its weight in gold," writes a renewing subscriber.—(40/1.)

A Leicester Subscriber (40/10), sending his subscription once more, says: "I find my *C. & D.* very useful, and I would not miss it for anything, and consider it one of the best ten-shillingsworth a chemist can invest in."

"Enclosed find cheque in payment of subscription for the fifty-first year in succession. I still have the original first copy of the *C. & D.* in my possession. All through my business-career I look for Friday's issue and *Diaries* just as keenly as I look for my Sunday's dinner. I very much appreciate all the information you supply."—Harold A. Watkinson (Bolton).

Lae Wax.

This, which is very hard and takes a fine polish, has a melting-point of 147° F. It is not of an acid nature, and does not, like beeswax, consume alkali when subjected to the process of saponification by alcoholic potash.—Abel Scholar.

The Quality of Examiners.

I think the letter of "Disgusted" ought not to pass without some comment. First, allow me to say, I do not believe him. Perhaps he does not know the saying "A bad workman always blames his tools," which I am sure must apply to him. I notice he does not mention the inconsiderate examiner's name; if it be true, why need he withhold his name? Perhaps discretion is the better part of valour. My experience of the examiners led me to think that their duties were carried out very courteously. While I was being examined in practical pharmacy, Mr. Davidson took the trouble to bring me something from another part of the dispensary. Could anything be fairer? It recalls to my mind a young man (whom I know) who went up to York Place; he was busy in practical pharmacy when the examiner asked him what the ingredients were of the preparation he was doing. He quietly said, "You will find them in the B.P." Perhaps "Disgusted" went up with similar notions. It is all rubbish thinking that men get through on the amount of "side" they can put on. I call it an insult to qualified men; for such an insult he ought to apologise.—Edinburgh Qualified.—(118/31.)

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

Agriola (119/6).—There is nothing new in what you say about illegality of the sale of spirituous medicines by persons other than registered chemists. See the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 237, par. 5.

H. E. (114/46).—As the dental cream is a toilet-preparation, and is not recommended or held out for any human ailment, the possessive-case proper name may be used with it without incurring liability to medicine stamp-duty. Your label is not liable.

Apothecary (117/41).—A registered chemist who is also a registered medical practitioner may own a chemist's shop and run it by the aid of a qualified manager, trading as "The Fiscal Pharmacy." We question, however, if "The Fiscal Pharmacy" is a "name" within the meaning of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

H. B. (117/35).—Your blood-mixture label makes the preparation liable to medicine stamp-duty, because it is recommended for impurity of the blood. You can, of course, as a chemist, obtain exemption for it as a "known, admitted, and

approved remedy" by stating on the label, or a supplementary label, what are the medicinal ingredients; or if the formula is published, you should give a reference to it.

T. A. (117/4) wants to know how to re-issue debentures. Section 104 (1) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, provides as follows:

Where, either before or after the passing of this Act, a company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, the company, unless the articles or the conditions of issue expressly otherwise provide, or unless the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the company so to do (not being an obligation enforceable only by the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his assigns), shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to keep the debentures alive for the purposes of re-issue, and where a company has purported to exercise such a power the company shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to re-issue the debentures either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such a re-issue the person entitled to the debentures shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued.

Unless the debentures that have been paid off were kept alive within the meaning of the above section, they are now finished and done with, and cannot be re-issued, and fresh debentures will have to be issued in the ordinary way, and all the requirements of the Companies Acts observed and complied with.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquiries should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

Alpha (81/15).—POULTRY-SALTS.—The method of using the earth-salts referred to in the *C. & D.*, October 22, p. 628, is to sprinkle the salts on the morning feed of chickens. The quantity used for fifteen chickens was $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per day at seven weeks, and at eleven weeks this was $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per diem for the entire lot. The chickens showed considerable improvement over another brood not supplied with salts.

H. W. T. (111/58).—THE CHESHIRE RED-BOTTLE is a kind of universal remedy which sells well among farmers. The formula and directions were given in the *C. & D.*, March 14 and May 2, 1908, and will also be found in "Veterinary Counter Practice."

Nemo (106/6).—HOT-WATER BOTTLES are restored by wiping with a rag wetted with chloroform and dusting with French chalk.

J. H. W. (110/52).—STAINS ON EBONITE.—These are generally due to an alteration in the black colouring-matter, and are difficult to correct. The best results are obtained by carefully applying a spirituous solution of nigrosine by means of a camel's-hair brush.

H. W. (105/56).—FILLING BAROMETER.—The air is driven out of the tube of mercury by boiling the mercury in the tube. This is usually done by careful manipulation over a coke-fire, taking caution not to inhale the mercury-vapour.

J. W. C. (105/21).—(1) SACHET-POWDERS.—See *C. & D.*, September 24, p. 498. (2) As a non-inflammable cement for cinematograph-film a liquid glue made with acetic acid is best.

W. E. K. (111/63).—INVISIBLE INK.—We are not acquainted with the lemon-juice idea, which you say is "as old as Methuselah," but take the following standard formulæ from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," where the subject is dealt with fully:

| 1. | 2. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Cobalt chloride 5j. | Cobalt chloride ... gr. x. |
| Distilled water 5j. | Nickel chloride ... gr. x. |
| Invisible when used for writing with, but turns blue when heated. | Distilled water ... 5j. |
| | The writing becomes green when heated. |

Other chemicals employed are oxalmoxydic acid and magnesium platinocyanide.

Phenol (21/39).—(1) STEAMING-WINDOWS are best treated by ventilation, but a mixture of glycerin and soft-soap smeared on the glass is stated to prevent steaming. (2) The dose of phenolphthalein is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 grains, but it has been given without ill-effect in doses of 30 grains in obstinate cases. The dose for an infant is $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Optician (104/4).—The National Federation of Ophthalmic Opticians has its headquarters at Manchester. The Secretary is Mr. A. Hershberg, 77 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester.

W. S. M. (111/35).—REMOVING TATTOO-MARKS.—See *C. & D.*, October 8, p. 570.

H. E. S. (103/61).—CHEMISTS' PRIVATE LEDGER.—The kind of book you require is produced by Messrs. J. McQueen & Co., Moat Road, Leicester, to whom you should write for particulars.

C. & P. (109/65).—FOOT-ROT CURE.—The precipitate in this is copper sulphate with some iron sulphate; these salts are present in too great a quantity to dissolve. A little tar or balsam of sulphur could be added if it is desired; but you will find the mixture changes on keeping, and the odour changes.

N. D. P. (106/74).—BOOT-DRESSINGS.—We gave a dozen or so formulæ for these in the *C. & D.*, August 27, and must let the subject rest for a while.

Yorkshire (110/31).—FIREWORK-MANUFACTURE.—The only reasonably modern book is Kent's "Art of Firework-making" (Chatto, 3s. 6d.). The restrictions on the manufacture have necessarily driven the art to factories duly licensed under the Explosives Act.

S. S. H. (108/61).—STRAW-HAT VARNISH.—We have given several formulæ lately—*e.g.*, September 24, p. 497, and October 1, p. 518. The indexes of most of the recent volumes give other references.

G. D. (111/45).—STRAW-HAT CLEANER.—The formula to which you refer is the following:

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Sodium bisulphite | ... | ... | 10 parts |
| Tartaric acid | ... | ... | 2 parts |
| Borax | ... | ... | 1 part |

Mix the powdered and dry ingredients thoroughly.

Directions: Take as much of the powder as may be needed, moisten with water, and rub into the straw-hat by means of a stiff brush.

A newer method is by using sodium perborate (2 oz. to a gallon), followed by oxalic acid ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to a gallon), the hats having been previously cleaned from superficial dirt with soap and water and an acid-bath (hydrochloric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 gal.). This is, however, too complicated for domestic purposes.

Eboricum (111/46) states that a wretched feeling of sickness always, or nearly always, follows shortly after the taking of sodium-salicylate tablets. How can this feeling be obviated? [By taking the salicylate well diluted with water, a little corrective, such as spirit of chloroform or spirit. ammon. arom., being added to the dose. It has been found that dogs poisoned with salicylic acid, on *post-mortem* examination, show congestion, irritation, and necrosis of the gastric mucous membrane, and in non-toxic doses the irritation of the stomach produced by salicylate often causes dogs to vomit.]

W. H. (112/41).—Dissolve the pilocarpine in a little chloroform before adding to the liquid paraffin.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1860.

Trade-cutting.

SIR,—In the article in last month's number of your Journal headed "The Business of a Chemist and Druggist—what constitutes it?" the writer of that article states that the charge of "cutting" cannot be brought against the pharmacists so strongly as against the other members of the trade who do not belong to that body. If our friend means that there are not so many cutting pharmacists as non-pharmacists, he may be right; but the quality of them in this way is equal to any in the trade, as the following will prove: A pharmaceutical chemist not 100 miles from — Street, — Street, advertises weekly, "Best Purified Epsom Salts, 3d. per lb.; Flowers of Sulphur, 4d. per lb.; Picked Alexandrian senna, 2½d. per oz.; Seidlitz Powders (12 draughts), 8d. per box; Pure Cod Liver Oil, 1½d. per oz.," etc., etc., and I have known a person to go into this gentleman's shop and purchase 2 oz. of Epsom salts, wrapped, tied, and labelled, for a halfpenny. Pharmaceutical chemists have as much right to "cut" as any in the trade, if they like; but, as members of a Society which advocates so much for the respectability of the trade, we may reasonably expect more than this from them in the way of example.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

FAIR PRICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—100 Benger's Ordinary, 31s. 3d.; 100 Bovril Ordinary, 20s. 10½d.; 200 Deferred, 5s. 10½d.; 100 G. B. Kent Preference, 17s. 3d.; 100 Mellin's Food 6 per cent. Preference, 18s. 7½d.; 190 Wright Layman Preference, 20s. 7½d.; 40 Meggeson Preference, 85s.; 25 A. J. White Preference, 12s. 3d.

WANTED (subject).—70 Evans Lescher Preference, £5 0s. 9d.; 50 Idris "A" Preference, 3s.; 200 Lewis & Burrows Ordinary, 2s. 9d.; 200 Preference, 9s. 9d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London County and Westminster. Established 1898.

CHEMISTS NOTE THIS.—For second-hand Shopfittings at rock-bottom prices we cannot be beaten; we hold a very large stock of Drug-drawers, Counters, Dispensing-screens, Show-cases of every kind ready for immediate delivery. Chemists wishing to open before Christmas can do so by sending for PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, The Complete Shopfitters, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

A.B.C. System of Accounts for Chemists; knowledge of Book-keeping unnecessary; works out gross and net profits, balance-sheet, and income-tax statement with guaranteed certainty; Eleventh Edition; does full and unfailing justice to the man and his business. Particulars and testimonials free, McQueen & Co., Moat Road, E., Leicester.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—Drug-fittings, Dispensing-screens, Glass Show-cases, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Counters, Drawers, Window-enclosures, Glass Shelves, etc., All Shopfittings, second-hand, of every description at lowest prices; send for estimate; save time and money; I am certain you can't do better. George Cook, the Working Shopfitter, 81 Cross Street, Islington, London.

£21 will buy the whole of the Fittings of a small Pharmacy, consisting of 9-ft. Drug Fitting (mahogany Drawers, Glass Labels and Knobs), mahogany-top Counter, Dispensing-screen, Wall-case, Perfume Case and Desk; all in excellent condition. Call and inspect, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

YOUR WINTER CAMPAIGN IS READY NOW!

Xmas Window, Cough, Cold Cure, Emulsion, Throat Lozenge, etc. New Winter Speciality, sells at a popular price, and sells well. All ideas are refined and up-to-date. A Scotch Ph. O. writes this week:—"I enclose fee for renewal (3rd year) of your services, which I now consider to be quite indispensable for the carrying on of my business." Booklet, "How to Increase Your Business," post free to Pharmacists only.

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS FOR XMAS?

Are you making any special efforts to secure your full share of the "Christmas Present" Trade? If so, we can help you. We have just prepared an Illustrated List showing over 100 Designs in "Christmas Present" Posters and Showcards that will make your window bright and attractive, and suggest your goods as a solution of the Christmas Present difficulty to every passer by. Write for it to-day; it is free for asking.

DUDLEY & CO., Window Ticket Experts, HOLLOWAY, LONDON.



25% INCREASE IN 7 MONTHS

is the report just to hand concerning a chemist's business which is the very toughest problem I ever tackled. If your business does not increase each year, send for my free booklet, and if the proof offered convinces you that the system now used by 900 chemists will benefit you, then use it. Outlay absurdly small for results shown.

BERNARD SLACK, 9 King St., Wolverhampton. Tel. No. 581.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL" and "Chemist and Druggist" and Diaries last 40 years; reasonable cash offer or exchange. DUNCAN, Grantown-on-Spey.

"ORGANIC Materia Medica, first and fourth edition (Southall), 5s. 6d.; "Lectures Practical Pharmacy" (Proctor), 6s. 6d.; "Physics" (Stewart), 2s. 3d. NICHOLLS, 37 Jubilee Street, Newquay, Cornwall.

"ART OF DISPENSING" (1896), "Yearbook of Pharmacy" (1888, 1889, and 1892), "Diseases and Remedies" (1898); "Extra Pharmacopœia" (eleventh and twelfth editions); singly or together; what offers. 51/51, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

60 GROSS P.O.P., 3½ by 2½, in gross boxes, 6d. gross; Ticka cameras, listed at 8s. 6d., for 4s.; Kodak panoramas, 50s., for 10s. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

TWENTY rheumatic rings on show slab; retail price £8 8s., take £3 3s. TILAR, High Street, Aston, Birmingham.

12 1s. VASELINE hair tonic, 8d.; gross Keene's corn-cure, 4s. 6d. doz.; 6 1s. Javal, 7d.; 3 3s. 6d. liquid peptonoids, 2s. 6d.; 1 2s. 9d. Tonga, 1s. 9d.; and the following half face value: 2 1s. Pepper's white linctus, 3 2s. 9d. Herne's bronch. cure, 2 2s. 9d. Brown's liver invigorator, 1 2s. 9d. purifier, 2 2s. 9d. Woodlands' balm, 1 1s. 1½d. renovating pills, 2 2s. 9d. Vitaline, 6 1s. Stedman's tonic drops; 30s. carriage paid. C. W. O. LEE, Chemist, Middlesbrough.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See above.

TWENTY £1 preference shares in Parke's Drug Stores. Offers to 44/24, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O'BRIEN till; bell defective; good working order. TURNER, 280 Fulham Road, S.W.

144 SHOP-ROUNDS, 1-2 lb., N. & W. M.'s, all at 3s. 6d. doz. 18 Bostall Hill, Plumstead.

MICROSCOPE, Pillischer, £4; Armstrong typewriter, very portable, £3. HICKMAN, Abbotts Road, Southall.

TWO specie-jars, 2 Veedee vibrators; what offers 12s. business account register, 5s. 44/28, Office of this Paper.

OFFERS.—21 Horse's tooth-brush heads; 24 1s. 1½d. Zomelia cream; 60 eucryl soap; 36 Kolynos tooth-paste. 38/17, Office of this Paper.

OVERSTOCKED.—2 doz. bath sponges, fine quality and size, cut shapes, at 2s. each, worth from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each. COX, Chemist, Kettering.

10 DOZ. Keene's, 5s. doz.; 4 lb. crystal pyro, 4s. 3d. lb.; 2 viburnum compound, 2s. each, post paid; 25s. codfish model, 12s. 6d. forward. FINLAYSON, Pharmacist, Stockton-on-Tees.

WANTED.

OXYGEN-CYLINDERS. Dawson, Chemist, Norwich.

MELODERMO soap, clean. State quantity and lowest price, TURNER, 280 Fulham Road.

SEDWAY'S Trovato. Wanted, a few bottles, or present address of maker. 41/15, Office of this Paper.

300 £1 NATIONAL Drug Co. of Canada or 60 £5 Evans Lescher preference shares. State price to 38/26, Office of this Paper.

WALL-CASE, second-hand, as Maw's fig. 270C, mahogany, with or without mirror and sponge case. 49/27, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Minor Experiences.

Malvaline (912/4) is a prizeman in the *C. & D. Students' Corner competition*, and he gives below the result of his experiences in the Minor examination held in Edinburgh:

Shortly after entering I was asked to present myself at 10 A.M. precisely at the portals at York Place. I was sent off to

DISPENSING, where I received the following paper:

Pil. hydrarg. subchlor. co., 5 grains in each pill. Send xxiv.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Bismuth. carb. ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. v. |
| Salol. ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. v. |
| Sodii bicarb. ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. iij. |
| Hyd. c. creta ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. j. |

Ft. pulv. Mitte xij.

Make a sterilised solution of atropine sulphate $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. so that 10 minims = $\frac{1}{120}$ grain.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Ext. bellad. ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. iss. |
| Morph. hydrochlor. ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. ss. |
| Ol. theobrom ... | ... | ... | ... | q.s. |

Ft. suppos. Mitte vj.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Resorcin. ... | ... | ... | ... | ss. |
| Sulph. præcip. ... | ... | ... | ... | ss. |
| Ung. aq. rosæ ad ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |

I found my bench and lockers in excellent order, and the examiners were exceedingly obliging. For the pills one-fifteenth of the B.P. quantity was made, 120 grains weighed out, and the remainder of the mass left beside the finished pills. For the ointment an ounce of cold-cream was first made, and then the powdered sulphur and resorcin were rubbed in with 6 dr. of this base. A portion of the water in the cold-cream came out, and instead of warming the mixture and stirring until creamy I added a few grains of borax, which was hardly the correct thing to do. For

CHEMISTRY in the afternoon I had a mixture to analyse containing ferrous sulphate and zinc acetate. The acetate was not detected, since I failed to recognise the odour of acetone in the dry-tube test when it was mixed with sulphur dioxide. The estimation was that of a solution of nitric acid, which I titrated with a solution of sodium carbonate.

The second day was much easier than I expected. In CHEMISTRY the following calculation was given: "A hydrocarbon contains 92.3 per cent. of carbon and 7.7 per cent. of hydrogen; its vapour-density is 39: what is its molecular formula?" Then came several questions on benzene: how could it be prepared from acetylene? Next the preparation of acetylene, glycerin, ethyl acetate, alcohol. The action of chlorine on a cold solution of potassium hydrate: what happens when the reaction mixture is heated? Give the manufacturing method of making potassium chlorate. What are the properties of peroxides? Preparation of sodium peroxide, lead peroxide, and red lead.

PHARMACY followed. First write down all the glycerins of the B.P. (which I did with one exception), also their strengths (strengths of glyc. acid. carbolic. and glyc. acid. tannic. given, but said I did not know the rest); next the preparation of glyc. acid. boric., glyc. amyli, and glyc. plumbi subacet.: why add the lead oxide at all? State regulations for Part I. of the Poisons Schedule. Give strengths of all the belladonna preparations you know, and in which part do the plaster and tincture come? Why? What is said regarding carbolic acid?

PRESCRIPTIONS.—A long but fairly easy prescription was given for translation into full Latin; then several to read, some with overdoses, which were pointed out, while one was a scribble of which I could make nothing. The following doses were asked: Atropin. sulph., sodium arsenate, pulv. elaterin. co., hyd. perchlor., hyd. subchlor., cocaine hydrochlor., codeine, sodium nitrate, sodium nitrite, paraldehyde, tr. iodi, and vin. antimonialis.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Marshmallow-leaves were shown, but at the time I could not name them; then a dry specimen which I was told was wormwood. Next horehound herb, asafetida, ammoniacum, cinchona (yellow), cimicifuga-rhizome, aniseed-fruit (how would I obtain the oil?), and Virginian prune bark (what did it contain, and what did its preparations contain?). Only one habitat was asked.

BOTANY.—A slide to examine and draw was a radial longitudinal section of pine-stem. I labelled each part carefully, and was asked, What is a camium?—how is it formed? Also its use, and questions about medullary rays. *Matricaria Chamomilla* was next shown: what is the Natural Order? Describe the ovary. Give the characteristics of the *Umbelliferae*. Then several fresh specimens were given, including foxglove, yew, dandelion, rue, mezereon, savin, juniper, and white mustard. With that I finished, and after waiting about a minute the President told me I had passed and must return later for that important document the certificate. The latter is not what you might call a credit to such a select body as

the Pharmaceutical Society—in fact, it struck me as re-assembling the slip of paper which is handed to you at a post-office entitling you to the lawful possession for one year of a canine pet.

"Malvaline" adds that the examiners are everything that can be desired, and he could not have chosen better. He advises candidates not to get nervous, to understand the question before attempting to answer it; also to work well during the term, but to do very little of anything for a fortnight before the examination—above all, not to sit up half the night before the examination worrying and imagining all sorts of questions that are not likely to be asked; for if the work is not known at that stage it is not likely that anything will be learned, besides which the candidate is simply inviting an attack of "nerves."

A Woman's Experience.

Time: October 27, 2 P.M.

Place: The Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars.

WITH feelings of intense trepidation I found my way on October 27 to Blackfriars, and thence down Water Lane until I came to my destination—the Apothecaries' Hall. With a still more uncomfortable remembrance of the things I had forgotten and might be called upon to recollect, I walked in where so many had in time past preceded me, probably in a similar state of despair. In spite of my unhappiness, however, I could not help admiring my surroundings: every wall and every room spoke so emphatically of past ages when, let us hope, examinations were unknown. My thoughts were brought suddenly to the needs of the present by hearing my name called, with several others, and I was conducted to the laboratory to start my ordeal with practical work. I went to my appointed spot and gazed anxiously at the paper before me. As far as my memory serves me it was as follows:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Liq. strychn. ... | ... | ... | ... | m.v. |
| Tr. aurant. ... | ... | ... | ... | m.v. |
| Pot. brom. ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. viiss. |
| Aquam ad ... | ... | ... | ... | ss. |

M. Fiat mistura. Mitte 3vj.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Morph. hyd. ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. ij. |
| Ol. theobrom. ... | ... | ... | ... | q.s. |

Make six suppositories.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Calomel. ... | ... | ... | ... | gr. 4 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

Fiat pulv. Mitte vij.

With hands that trembled I began. I finished the mixture. I looked round wildly for a water-bath, found one, and started the suppositories. Then I began the powders; and then—"Time's up!" called a commanding voice. I was just beginning to feel at home. I took up with me to the first examiner what I could of my efforts, and he asked what I had to say about them. I pointed out the incompatibility in the first; said I had weighed for nine suppositories in the second and for eight powders in the third, rejecting the superfluity in each case. I was then dismissed to the second inquisitor. He asked me about the mixture. What was the dose of pot. brom.? What other bromides were there? Why had I used ol. theobrom. for the suppositories? At what temperature did it melt? Again I was dismissed, and sat in another room and waited for my summons to chemistry and materia medica. It was not long in coming.

At chemistry I was asked how to prepare sulphuretted hydrogen. What is it useful for? What does it form in combination with metals? Which metals is it used as a test for? How is nitric acid made? What is it? Instances of its oxidising powers? What is formed when ammonium nitrate is heated? What is nitrous oxide used for? How is calomel made? What is the likely impurity? How can it be detected? What is the action of nitric acid upon it? What are the tests for zinc and magnesium? How is chloral made? How can it be converted into chloroform?

Then I went on to materia medica. I was first asked to read a prescription, which I was fortunately able to do—with difficulty. Then I was asked the ingredients in black draught. How would I make phosphorus pills? What is kaolin? The solubility of carbolic acid in water; also arsenic? What is used with the latter in liq. arsenicalis? What is ergot? What preparations of it? Dose of the liquid extract? What is the active principle? What is the active principle of kino? What other plants contain tannin? What is in pulv. kino co.? What is the percentage of opium? Also in pil. saponis co.? What leaves of belladonna are used? What proportion of belladonna in the lamellæ? "You can go."

Never did I obey the command to remove my presence with greater joy. I went feeling very uncertain as to my prospects of success, but still conscious that throughout the afternoon I had been treated with the greatest courtesy; in fact, I really felt I had had quite a pleasant experience even if the result was to be failure. Happily, such was not the case. Two days later, with palpitating heart, I opened a telegram bearing the magic word—"Passed."—E. M. G. (92/23.)

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, December 5.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club. Second annual dance, in Victoria Hall, Leith Street, at 8.30 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. C. R. Darling, on "Industrial Pyrometry." Cantor Lecture (III.).

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 p.m. (1) "The Analytical Constants of Shellac, Lac-resin, and Lac-wax," by Pura Singh; (2) "Theory of Dyeing: Resolution after Treatment with Acids, etc.," by W. P. Dreaper and A. Wilson; (3) "Some Indian Oils and Fats," by A. Kesava Menon.

Tuesday, December 6.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Newcastle-on-Tyne Branch, School of Pharmacy, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle, at 8.15 p.m. Address on "The Prescription, with Historic Examples," by Mr. H. N. Popham.

Wednesday, December 7.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 p.m. Council-meeting.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane. Paper by Mr. Haw on "Ucal, Ltd."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel Restaurant, Colmore Row, Birmingham, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. H. W. Jones, F.C.S., gives a review of Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy."

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Room 3, George Hotel, Nottingham. Social meeting.

Thursday, December 8.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. for 9. Lantern-lecture by Mr. G. T. Gale, on "The Jenolan Caves of New South Wales."

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Earlam Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 8 p.m. Business-meeting, followed by smoking-concert.

Friday, December 9.

Association of Women Pharmacists, Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Report on the Conference of the National Union of Women Workers at Lincoln, by Miss M. E. Buchanan.

Varieties.

ITALIAN PHARMACIES must be provided with sterilising apparatus for hypodermic injection solutions.

TO MAKE A 1-IN-1,000 SOLUTION, use as many milligrams of the drug as there are c.c. of the solution required (one ounce = 30 c.c.).

DEALINE, an antiseptic wound-powder, consists, according to Zernik ("Apot. Zeitg."), of boric acid (10), zinc oxide (10), sodium perborate (20).

THE HANDS can be thoroughly disinfected by rubbing them with sterilised gauze soaked in a 5-per-cent. solution of tannin in 95-per-cent. alcohol.

DIMETHYL-BROWN, or *p*-dimethyl-amino-azo-benzene-carbonic acid, is suggested as an indicator. With acids it gives a brown colour, which changes sharply to yellow with alkalis.

WHOOPIING-COUGH is treated by inhalations of oxygen when the paroxysms of coughing are severe. The effect, according to Dr. Weill and Dr. Mouriquand ("Lyon Médical"), who treated thirty cases, was always good.

SPIRITOL, a liquid sold in Germany, which, according to the maker, is a perfect substitute for alcohol in all its uses except when employed internally, has been examined by Dr. E. Richter, who finds it to be methyl alcohol.—*Apot. Zeitung*.

THE LOCAL TELEPHONE LIST for Richmond and the neighbourhood, which is produced by Mr. Rex Blanchford, chemist and optician, 34 Hill Rise, Richmond, grows in size and importance year by year. It is a capital advertisement for Mr. Blanchford, who takes care to keep the sight-testing department well to the fore. Mr. Blanchford would doubtless send a copy to any brother-chemist who is sufficiently interested to send a couple of stamps for postage.

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Whist-drives.

MR. G. B. WRIGHT, chemist and druggist, Hebden Bridge, and Mrs. Wright gave a private whist-drive and dance at the Victoria Hall, Hebden Bridge, on November 22. The gathering, which was given in honour of their daughter, is described by the local Press as a memorable one.

A WHIST-DRIVE in connection with the Middlesbrough Chemists' Association was held at Crosby's Café, Linthorpe Road, on Wednesday evening, November 30, when a fairly representative number of chemists and their friends were present. Mr. Arthur Lee (the President) acted as M.C. The winner of the ladies' prize was Mrs. Towers, and the gentlemen's prize Mr. Jones, Mrs. Brackenbury and Mr. Close respectively winning the booby. The President drew the attention of those present that the Association existed, not only for whist-drives and dinners, but chiefly as a business association, and hoped that the general meetings in the future would be as well attended as the social functions. Refreshments were served during the interval.

A COMPANY of over a hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Savoy Café, Queen's Arcade, Leeds, on November 23, to take part in a whist-drive held under the auspices of the Leeds Chemists' Association. The event proved very enjoyable, the officials having every reason to be satisfied with the success attending their arrangements. Mr. S. R. Mundell (Hon. Treasurer) making a most efficient M.C. Eighteen hands were played, the prizes being awarded as follows: *Ladies*.—First (Japanese cabinet), Miss Nield; second (watch), Mrs. Purchon; third (silver mirror), Mrs. Ward. *Gentlemen*.—First (York ham), Mr. T. Horner; second (fish-carvers), Mr. Shooter; third (silver ash and cigar stand), Mr. Vollans.

THE first whist-drive of the season arranged by the Croydon and District Pharmacists' Association was held on Wednesday, November 30, at the Free Christian Church Hall, Croydon. The attendance was extremely good, considering the inclement weather, the hall being practically full. Among the visitors from other districts were the following well-known friends: Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. C. Martin (Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons), Mr. Williams (Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Mr. Clegg-horn (Messrs. A. H. Cox & Co.), Mr. Spence, Mr. Smith (West Norwood), and Mr. and Mrs. Price. The prizes were very graciously distributed by Mrs. D. P. Roberts, the lucky winners being: *Ladies*.—First, Mrs. Knight; second, Mrs. Shaw; consolation, Mrs. Kast; surprise prize, Miss Welbrock. *Gentlemen*.—First, Mr. J. Shaw; second, Mr. R. Paget Matthews; consolation, Mr. D. P. Roberts; surprise prize, Mr. Williams. A very pleasant evening was terminated at 11 P.M. Messrs. Dickinson and Pinto Nash carried out the duties of M.C.s.

THE whist-drive and dance promoted by the York Chemists' Association was held in the De Grey Rooms, York, on November 23, and it proved to be the most successful yet held by the Association. Over 250 guests attended, and among those present were Dr. Howard Jackman, Dr. Duncan, Messrs. W. C. Birks, and T. Steedman (Beverley). The arrangements of the Committee (Messrs. G. E. Woodhouse, President, M. F. Burgin, F. C. Hey, J. A. Lupton, W. Dewhurst, F. A. Newey, W. P. Saville, G. E. Walker, W. Sowray, and T. C. Atkinson, Hon. Secretary) came in for high praise. None of the chemists succeeded in winning a prize, but their ladies made up for them in this respect, Miss Hey carrying off the second prize, and Mrs. Woodhouse the third prize, with scores of 178 and 176 respectively. Refreshments were served after the rounds of whist had been played. The Sheriff of York (Mr. F. A. Camidge) presented the prizes. The room was then cleared, and a most enjoyable dance followed, which was kept up with great enthusiasm until the early hours of the morning. Messrs. T. C. Atkinson, F. C. Hey, J. A. Lupton, and W. P. Saville ably fulfilled the duties of M.C.s.

New Books.

Cushny, A. R. *A Textbook of Pharmacology and Therapeutics; or, the Action of Drugs in Health and Disease*. 5th edit. 9½×5½. Pp. 744. 15s. net. (Churchill.)

Doaney, R. W. *Insects and Disease*. Cr. 8vo. 8s. net. (Constable.)

Green's Encyclopædia of Medicine and Surgery. Part 2, Anthrax to Blood. Imp. 8vo swd. 5s. net. (W. Green.)

Hawk, P. B. *Practical Physiological Chemistry*. 3rd edit. 8vo. 16s. net. (Churchill.)

Leeming, F. B. *Income-tax*. 7½×4½ in. Pp. xii+111. 2s. 6d. (Effingham Wilson.) [The author, an accountant, describes how to make the return and prepare accounts in

support; and how to recover excess paid or obtain reduction. An appendix of settled cases makes up nearly half of the book, which is a useful one for traders.]

Lewis, E. I. *Inorganic Chemistry*. In two parts. 8vo. 3s. each. (Camb. Press.)

McBride, C. A. *Modern Treatment of Alcoholism and Drug Narcotism*. 7½×5. Pp. 384. 6s. net. (Rebman.)

Manley, J. J. *Observations on the Anomalous Behaviour of Delicate Balances, and an Account of Devices for Increasing accuracy in Weighings*. 4to. Sewed. 2s. net. (Dulau.)

Opie, E. L. *Disease of the Pancreas*. 2nd edit. 8vo. 15s. net. (Lippincott.)

Osler, W. *Aequanimitas*. With other Addresses to Medical Students, Nurses, and Practitioners of Medicine. 2nd edit. 8×5. Pp. 486. 6s. net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Paterson, Mareus, and Shrubbsall, F. C. *Practical Hints for Consumptives*. 1s. net. (Medical Pub. Co.)

Pavlov, I. P. *The Work of the Digestive Glands*. 2nd English edit. 9¼×6¼. Pp. 230. 10s. 6d. net. (C. Griffin.)

Percival, A. S. *The Prescribing of Spectacles*. 7½×5. Pp. 168. 5s. 6d. net. (Simpkin.)

Stevens, F. L., and Hall, J. G. *Diseases of Economic Plants*. Cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Warwick, F. J. *Sutherland's Dispensing Made Easy*. Fourth edition, revised by F. J. Warwick, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., etc. Pp. 102. 3s. 6d. net, or interleaved 4s. 6d. net. (Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd.) [This edition shows several improvements on the last, and is produced in compact pocket style, with round corners.]

Chemists' Windows.

Photographs of window-displays sent to the Editor for reproduction in this section should be accompanied by notes on how the windows were dressed, and, where possible, the results.



A General-election Window.

HIS MAJESTY THE BABY is one of the most profitable clients to chemists; even the turmoil of a general election does not divert the attention of good mothers from his needs. That was the idea which induced Mr. H. A. Martin, Willow Bridge Street, Leicester, to arrange the window-display of which we give an illustration. It proved very attractive, and sold a lot of Martin's Malted Food. The frame of babies was made by cutting out the pictures from handbills. In the centre at the right side is a photograph of Mr. Martin's son and heir, who came to town two days after the 1908 Act came into force—viz., April 3, 1909.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLAIN & SONS, pharmaceutical chemists, 25 Market Street, Bolton, inform us, in regard to the note in our issue of November 26, p. 806, that the exhibit referred to was "Dorset" lavender-water, made by Messrs. Rivers, Hill & Co., of Broadstone. The display included a series of wicked bottles, flasks, and carboys, and formed a great attraction to the public.